

## U.S. sets deadline for oil firms

TOKYO (AP) — The U.S. government, embarrassed in its summit negotiations by the continued presence of U.S. oil firms in Libya, on Monday fixed a June 30 deadline for the companies to pull out. "They will be out one way or the other," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz declared, adding: "They may just have to abandon their assets." And U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker reinforced the warning. "I think it is appropriate at some point to say to U.S. companies that are still there: you have had sufficient time. We've tried to be as lenient as possible." Neither Mr. Shultz nor Mr. Baker mentioned the June 30 deadline specifically. But other administration officials said that licenses permitting the firms to operate temporarily in Libya would not be renewed when they expire on June 30.

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## Hamzeh elected to chair WHA talks

GENEVA (Agencies) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh was elected chairman of the World Health Assembly's (WHA) 35th session, which opened in Geneva on Monday. Representing Jordan in the meeting is an official delegation headed by Dr. Hamzeh which includes Dr. Hani Oweiss, Dr. Zaid Al Kayed and Dr. Nadia Al Sayegh. The assembly opened on Monday with a call for governments to contribute more money and time towards improving health care. "Problems still exist regarding insufficient political commitment for health development... and insufficient economic support for the health sector," said Suwardjono Surjaningrat, Indonesian health minister and outgoing president of the conference, at the opening session.

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## Royal Decrees approve appointments

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr. Fakhri Abu Taleb as an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry. Another decree approved the promotion of Mohammad Afaneh and Tareq Madi as ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry as of June 1, according to a report in the Arabic daily Sawt Al Sha'ab.

## Late Lebanese diplomat honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Toukan on Monday received the Lebanese ambassador in Amman, Peter Ziyadeh, and delivered him the Medal of Independence of the Third Order conferred by the Jordanian government on the Lebanese charge d'affaires, Hussein Ahmad Chamas, who died here two weeks ago.

## Hindawi named as new Amman governor

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed on Monday appointed Ahmad Al Hindawi as governor of Amman, in succession to Mr. Ali Al Bashir who has retired upon his request, a report in the Arabic daily Sawt Al Sha'ab said. Mr. Hindawi was holding a senior post at the Interior Ministry prior to the new appointment.

## Israelis put Balata under curfew

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli troops clamped a curfew on a Palestinian refugee camp in the Israeli-occupied West Bank on Monday after residents hurled stones at an Israeli vehicle, military sources said. There were no injuries, but the vehicle was damaged in the attack in the Balata camp near Nablus. In another incident, Israeli troops closed a school in the Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem when vehicles passing nearby were stoned, the sources said.

## Israel jails two Arabs

TEL AVIV (R) — A military court sentenced two Arabs to 21 years imprisonment on Monday after they pleaded guilty to carrying out guerrilla attacks in Israel and the occupied West Bank. The two men were convicted of planting bombs in Tel Aviv suburbs and attacking an Israeli bus in the West Bank. None of the attacks caused casualties.

## Qadhafi meets Klibi

LONDON (R) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi met Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in Tripoli on Sunday after the collapse of plans for an Arab summit. Libyan Television reported the meeting but gave no details. Col. Qadhafi had requested the Arab League to call an Arab summit to condemn the U.S. air raid on Libya last month. But the summit fell through after Col. Qadhafi proposed the venue be switched from the Moroccan city of Fez to a remote oasis in the Libyan desert and Arab states failed to agree on an agenda.

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# King, Assad begin talks

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad held private talks on Monday after the Syrian leader's arrival here on a state visit aimed to boost ties between the two countries. The visit is the first by the Syrian president since 1978.

President Assad had a tete-a-tete meeting with the King during which they discussed "current developments and relations between the two countries," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. It did not give details.

It is the second meeting between the two leaders since Dec. 30, when King Hussein went to Damascus to promote a Saudi-mediated rapprochement with Syria. Mr. Assad's current visit, according to Petra, is in response to an invitation extended by the King to the Syrian president.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and his Syrian counterpart Abdul Raouf Al Kasm held separate talks at the Prime Ministry. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Royal Court Chief Marwan Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh on the Jordanian side and by Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a on the Syrian side. Petra did not give details of the meeting.

Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib told reporters that the visit by the Syrian president was very important and not

jects to be discussed between the two leaders.

Later on Monday, the King hosted a banquet in honour of Mr. Assad and the delegation accompanying him.

The Syrian president's visit will last several days, Petra said.

President Assad was received at the airport by a high-level delegation led by the King.

The delegation included the King's personal representative, His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qasem, Mr. Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members and senior Jordanian officials. The distinguished guest



President Hafez Al Assad of Syria, accompanied by His Majesty King Hussein, inspects a guard of honour mounted on the occasion of his visit to Jordan on Monday (Photo by Yusef Al-Arian)

## Chernobyl radiation level said to have dropped after leak is plugged

80 to 8,000 may develop cancer in Europe

Combined agency despatches

RADIATION WAS reportedly continuing to sweep from the Chernobyl reactor at a lower level on Monday and Swedish experts in Stockholm said up to 8,000 Europeans could develop cancer because of exposure to radiation from the nuclear plant disaster in the Ukraine.

Gunnar Bengtsson, head of Sweden's radiological protection institute, said preliminary calculations suggested the number of people contracting cancer due to the April 26 accident at the Soviet reactor in Chernobyl would range from 80 to 8,000.

"Our estimates show that the Chernobyl disaster is 1,000 times worse than the (U.S.) Three Mile Island accident in 1979 as far as radiation is concerned," he told a news conference.

Mr. Bengtsson said Sweden would be lightly affected, with a maximum of eight cancer cases forecast in the country over the

next 40 years as a direct result of the Soviet accident.

He suggested that many more people may develop cancer in the Ukraine and nearby parts of Eastern Europe due to radiation from Chernobyl, but did not elaborate.

Swedish scientists have compared radioactive fallout from the disaster to that of a 30-megaton atomic blast — more than 2,000 times stronger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

Three top United Nations nuclear power experts arrived in Moscow on Monday to discuss the Chernobyl accident but said they had no plans to visit the stricken plant.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director Hans Blix told reporters at Moscow airport he was confident he would be discussing the question of information with Soviet officials.

Asked whether he would go to the Chernobyl disaster site, 100 kilometres north of Kiev, he replied: "We are here primarily for

discussions and we have not set any other plans."

Mr. Blix was accompanied by his deputy, Leonard Konstantinov of the Soviet Union, and by U.S. expert Morris Rosen. He was invited to Moscow by the Soviet government after the Vienna-based U.N. agency offered its help over Chernobyl.

Officials have said life was continuing normally outside the immediate area of the reactor, and preparations were going ahead for an international cycling race to start in Kiev on Tuesday.

But several teams have withdrawn from the 39th annual peace cycling race because of fears of radiation.

The IAEA signed an agreement with Moscow last year allowing agency inspectors to visit some Soviet nuclear facilities, but this did not cover Chernobyl.

In Hamburg, a senior Soviet Communist Party official said radiation was continuing to seep from

received a 21-gun salute and inspected a guard of honour while the army band played the national anthems of Syria and Jordan.

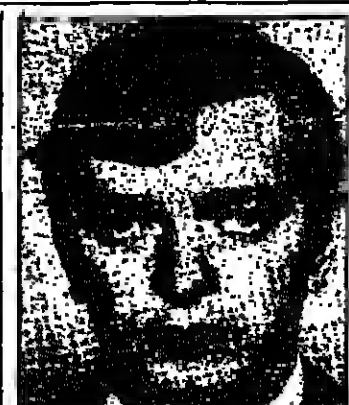
About 80 Syrian government officials, military experts and journalists are also accompanying the Syrian president. They arrived in two jets about six minutes apart at the Amman military airport.

President Assad's visit crowns a rapprochement engineered by an Arab League mediation committee headed by Saudi Arabia. The committee was set up by an emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco, last year.

Since the committee launched its mission last year, Syria and Jordan have reactivated several joint committees set up a decade earlier to promote trade, travel and economic ties. A week ago, Jordan appointed Ali Khreis as its ambassador in Damascus and Syria is expected to reciprocate the move soon.

Prime Minister Rifai and Syrian Premier Mr. Kasm met twice in Saudi Arabia last year, then exchanged visits to Amman and Damascus.

Kuwait meanwhile hailed President Assad's visit to Jordan as a step towards restoring Arab solidarity. Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters in Kuwait he was pleased Arab countries were starting to close ranks. He described President Assad's visit as a "positive and important step" which he hoped would prompt Arab countries to consider bridging their differences.



Paavo Vayrynen

## Finnish foreign minister arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen is due in Amman on Tuesday on an official visit during which he will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday.

Mr. Vayrynen, who will meet Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, is carrying a letter from Finnish President Mauno Koivisto to His Majesty King Hussein, local reports said.

The Finnish minister is also expected to visit archaeological and historic sites in the Kingdom.

Mr. Vayrynen will arrive here from Damascus. Following his visit to Jordan he will fly on to Turkey.

On Monday, Mr. Vayrynen inspected his country's 441-man contingent with the U.N. disengagement observer force in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said.

Earlier, Mr. Vayrynen discussed Lebanon and the Middle East with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, SANA said.

The Finnish minister visited the 520-man Finnish contingent with the peacekeeping U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) two days ago. Finnish Major General Gustav Hagglund is to take command of UNIFIL on June 1.

Mr. Vayrynen arrived in Damascus Sunday and conferred with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a on bilateral relations, UNIFIL's role and questions of mutual interest.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Syrian President Hafez Al Assad upon the Syrian leader's arrival on Monday (Photo by Yusef Al-Arian)

## Crown Prince chairs ICIHI session on final report to U.N.

STOCKHOLM (Petra) — His

Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday chaired a meeting of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI).

The meeting discussed ways of preparing the ICIHI's final report on a new international humanitarian order. The commission was launched upon an initiative of Prince Hassan outlined in an address to the U.N. General Assembly in 1981. The ICIHI report will be submitted to the next session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The commission's members reviewed working papers prepared by specialised groups. The working

papers as a whole form the final report.

The report focuses on a number of subjects, the most important of which are developments in collective international work and treaties and charters concluded during the past century and ways of putting their terms into force.

Also reviewed were challenges facing humanity such as the arms race, terrorism and narcotics as well as negative changes in environment and their impact on agricultural life and climate.

Participants also discussed ways of developing international collective work in order to create a better atmosphere for expanding

the aspired-for benefits of technological advancement to the population of the whole world.

The commission also discussed the basis of the concept of international collective work through joint action and the necessity for developing it in a form which gives top priority to human interest.

The commission has given a special concern to the problems of refugees in the world and famine and drought in Africa.

Prince Hassan co-chairs the commission with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The Stockholm meeting was due to end late Monday.

## Tokyo statement names Libya on 'terrorism' and rebukes Moscow

TOKYO (Agencies) — The Tokyo summit named Libya on Monday in a call for action against international terrorism and rebuked the Soviet Union for failing to warn the world about radiation seeping from its Chernobyl nuclear plant.

Urged on by Britain, which said an initial draft declaration lacked punch, and the United States which bombed Libya last month, the seven nations pledged to intensify efforts to punish "terrorists" and governments sponsoring them.

They agreed to clamp an arms ban on countries acting as havens and for perpetrators of international guerrilla violence strictly limit their diplomatic representation — if necessary closing embassies and missions.

The seven, which also included West Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan, vowed to refuse entry to any person who had

been expelled or excluded on suspicion of "terrorist" charges by a summit government or convicted of a "terrorist-related" offence.

"We have decided to apply these measures... in respect of any state which is clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, and in particular of Libya, until such time as the state concerned abandons its complicity or support," they said.

Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who announced the formal statements on terrorism and the Soviet nuclear mishap, said summit leaders were in "complete agreement, including inclusion of the name Libya" in drawing up the accord.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan came to Tokyo determined to win backing for the American position identifying Libya as the source of international terrorism.

Mr. Reagan received strong backing from Britain's Prime Min-

ister Margaret Thatcher, who led the move to toughen drafts drawn up overnight.

Terrorism and the Soviet accident at Chernobyl were the two major topics when the leaders joined with representatives of the European Community (EC) to discuss the world political situation at a working dinner Sunday night.

Officials said a draft worked on by senior aides during the night was returned for revision after Mrs. Thatcher insisted the wording should be tougher.

The declaration neither condemned nor condoned the U.S. raid on Libya.

Britain alone among the European allies backed Mr. Reagan and allowed American planes

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## OAPEC not to discuss Libyan call for embargo

KUWAIT (R) — Arab oil exporters have dealt a further blow to Libya calls for an oil embargo against the United States by omitting the issue from the agenda of a ministerial meeting on Tuesday.

A spokesman for the 10-nation Kuwait-based Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) denied press reports last week that the embargo call would be tabled at the group's biannual meeting.

"It is not on the agenda," he told Reuters.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi urged an embargo after U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15.

Col. Qadhafi also sought an Arab summit to condemn the raids, but Arab League foreign ministers meeting last week failed to agree on an agenda amid differences over a venue for the talks.

Kuwait's Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah has said the question of an Arab oil embargo should be left to foreign ministers and not oil ministers.

OAPEC groups Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Egypt's membership was suspended because of its 1979 treaty with Israel.

The group faces the threat of

further rifts on Tuesday.

Tunisia, which acts as headquarters for the Arab League and joined OAPEC in 1983, wants to pull out. It has not paid membership fees of some \$2.9 million on grounds it has not been chosen to host any joint Arab oil project.

Syrian Oil Minister Gbazi Droubi, criticising OAPEC for failing to achieve its goals, has voiced regret over the Tunisian move.

"We hope that this will not happen or else the rifts will start in the organisation," the Kuwait News Agency quoted him as saying on arrival here.

He also demanded a radical change in stance by Iraq before Syria, which supports Iraq in the Gulf war, was prepared to reopen an oil pipeline to the Mediterranean closed to Iraqi crude exports four years ago.

The OAPEC spokesman said the dispute would not be discussed on Tuesday, but will get another airing this week at a judicial tribunal set up by OAPEC in 1981.

Iraq has failed to persuade the tribunal to force Syria to reopen the pipeline as an urgent interim step pending the outcome of a suit in which it is also seeking large

## Prague expels two Swedes

PRAGUE (Agencies) — Czechoslovakia is expelling two Swedish diplomats, following the expulsion of five Czechoslovakians from Sweden on grounds of espionage, according to a report by the official news agency CTK on Monday.

It said Hagar Westmark, first secretary at the Swedish embassy, and Benkt Olof Cnattingius, the commercial counsellor, were being asked to leave the country within 10 days.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes informed Swedish Ambassador Karl-Vilhelm Woehler about the move on Monday.

Sweden last Friday announced it was expelling four Czechoslovak diplomats and a representative of CSA, the national airline, for allegedly attempting to steal military and industrial secrets.

CTK said the two Swedish diplomats were being told to leave "because of activity which is incompatible with their diplomatic calling."

Mr. Johanes accused Sweden of making an "unfounded, concocted claim" against the Czechoslovakians, the report said.

Czechoslovak Radio described as "fabricated and unjustified" the accusations against the Swedes and said Mr. Johanes' protest "the anti-Czechoslovak campaign" unleashed in this connection.

(Continued on page 3)



# Iraq warns of retaliation if Iran attacks civilians

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Iraq warned Monday that it would retaliate if its Gulf war foe Iran continued bombardment of residential areas in Iraq.

"Continued bombardment of residential areas in Iraq exposes the civil and criminal intentions of Iran's rulers, forcing Iraq to confront them with firm retaliation and all means unless they stop hitting peaceful towns and villages," Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassam said in a statement.

Baghdad war communiques have reported daily heavy Iranian artillery shelling of residential areas along the 1,180 kilometre Gulf war front.

Both sides agreed to halt attacks on civilian targets last spring after the United Nations appealed for an end to a wave of retaliatory air and missile strikes, but each has since accused the other of violating the pact.

Mr. Jassam also appealed for international pressure on Iran to respect conventions on treatment of prisoners of war (PoWs), accusing it of massacring, torturing and mistreating PoWs.

He said the threat to Iraqi PoWs in Iran had grown since Tehran expelled the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) two years ago following its report on an incident at a camp in Iran in which Iraqi PoWs were killed or wounded.

Neither country has given figures for the numbers of PoWs it holds, but the ICRC recently said Iran had 55,000 to 70,000 Iraqi prisoners and Iraq about 15,000 Iranians.

Iraq confirmed a change in its Gulf war strategy Sunday, saying it will launch cross-border thrusts into Iran as long as Iranian forces continue to occupy the southern tip of its Fao Peninsula.

It has already announced one such attack near the border town of Fuka four days ago. The thrust came from the Baghdad-Basra Highway was the first into Iran in four years.

President Saddam Hussein said the new policy would be "to destroy the Iranian army wherever it is as long as the war continues and the Iranians occupy part of Iraqi territory," the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Iraq captured the disused oil port of Fao and land around it at the head of the Gulf in a surprise February offensive code-named "Dawn 8." Iranian troops also hold some remote mountainous areas of north east Iraq.

Iraq failed to recover Fao in a month of counter-attacks which saw some of the fiercest fighting of the conflict, now well into its sixth year.

INA quoted Mr. Hussein as telling senior officials of his Baath Party that Fao would eventually be recaptured.

He added, however, that "one of the benefits" of the occupation was that it relieved the Iraqi army and political leadership of the idea that it should not cross the border "to chase the Iranian army of invasion and aggression."

Iraqi forces invaded several areas of Iran at the start of the war in 1980, but they pulled back to their own side of the border by the summer of 1982.

Following the new push near Fuka, Iraq says it is holding 250 square kilometres of Iranian territory along a 21-kilometre front. Baghdad said 2,730 Iranians were killed or wounded in the

Fuka offensive. Iran claimed it killed 2,100 Iraqis on Friday night in a counter-attack which Iraq said was repelled with heavy Iranian losses.

"From now on," Mr. Hussein was quoted as saying Sunday, "we will be able to attack the Iranian army wherever it is in Dezful (in the central war zone) or in the (northern) Mohammara or in any other place inside Iran."

He said Iraq had the ability to capture Iranian territory twice the size of the Fao Peninsula "every day" anywhere along the frontier.

He added, however, that Iraq still held to "the slogan of return to international borders... full peace based on mutual respect for sovereignty and freedom to choose any political system..."

He promised Iraq would assist any Gulf country that might be attacked by Iran, saying: "If (the current) war ends today and Iran invades an Arab country tomorrow it will find the Iraqi army opposite it to defend the Arabs."

Meanwhile a crippled Saudi tanker, hit in an apparent Iranian missile attack in the Gulf last week, has entered Dubai port dock for damage inspection, port officials said Monday.

They told Reuters it was not yet known whether the owners would repair the 31,521-ton Al Safa fanya here or carry out temporary repairs to enable it to sail elsewhere.

One of the seamen aboard the vessel when it was hit told Reuters the accommodation area was wrecked.

The British captain and two Pakistani seamen were killed when the vessel, owned by Petroleum Tankers and Mineral Company, was attacked en route from the Saudi port of Jeddah to Ras Tanurah. Six others were injured.

## Battles flare up across Beirut's battlefronts

**BEIRUT (R)** — Shells burst both sides of Beirut's "green line" battlefront Monday in a mid-morning flare-up that emptied streets of panic-stricken pedestrians and forced parents to rush children home from school.

Security sources said mortar and machine-gun fire trapped some 50 people in an army hut on the battlefront and briefly closed one of two roads linking the city's Christian east and mainly Muslim west.

There were no immediate reports of casualties. Three people were killed and eight wounded last Saturday in a clash between Falangist and opposition gunmen that spilled over into residential areas.

Bullets and shells have continued to fly in Beirut and in nearby mountains despite a unilateral ceasefire declared by the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia on April 28.

The move failed to evoke a response from opposition militias, who kept up demands that Falangist President Amin Gemayel abandon his opposition to a Syrian-backed militia peace pact. The accord collapsed amid Falangist infighting in January.

Since then Beirut has been engulfed in violence, and in a familiar scene Monday morning schools hurriedly closed as shells crashed into west Beirut's crowded Tarik Al Jiddah area.

Civilians dashed for cover and parents sped home with children as the sound of shelling echoed through the streets.

Mr. Gemayel meanwhile prepared to leave for Tunisia to seek Arab help in ending the 11-year-old civil war, official sources said. They denied reports he would visit other Arab capitals.

The president would see Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Arab League officials in Tunis, seat of the 21-member Arab League, they said. They gave no further details.

Mr. Gemayel's supporters oppose reforms in the militia pact that would have given the opposition more political clout and increased Syrian control over Lebanese affairs. Syria says the pact is the only solution for Lebanon's 11 years of civil war.

Sunni Muslim Education Minister Salim Al Hoss criticised Mr. Gemayel at the weekend, saying: "The president of the republic can go whenever he wishes wherever he wishes, but he cannot resolve the problem of his country."

Mr. Hoss, a member of the de facto "national unity" cabinet, said Mr. Gemayel was acting as a party to the conflict.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt Sunday dampened any hopes of a sectarian rapprochement that may have followed the meeting between Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir and Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled.

"Give unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar and unto God what belongs to God," he said in a speech at Aramoun near Beirut.

## Mahdi faces major challenges as premier

By Hamza Hendawi  
Reuters

**KHARTOUM** — Umma Party leader Sadeq Al Mahdi returns to Sudan's premiership Tuesday after 20 years to face the unenviable challenges of tackling an economy in tatters and a three-year civil war that shows no sign of abating.

Mr. Mahdi ended talks with the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) Sunday night on sharing power in a broad-based government under his leadership, with smaller parties also participating.

Parliamentary endorsement of his nomination as premier is a foregone conclusion, since Umma and the DUP have a majority in the 301-seat chamber. Sudan's first democratically elected assembly for 17 years.

British-educated Mahdi — a descendant of the 19th century religious leader who led a revolt against British and Egyptian rule — first became prime minister in 1966, at the age of 30.

Then too he headed a coalition between the Umma and the DUP — then called the National Unionist Party — which ruled for a year before its collapse in 1967.

Mr. Mahdi has set ending strife in the south, where government troops are bogged down in a bush war against Ethiopian-backed rebels, as his top priority, along with strengthening the army.

He said two days ago that John Garang, leader of the main rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), had agreed in principle to meet him, but did

not elaborate. The SPLA has hitherto rejected offers to join the national unity government, but Col. Garang has tacitly agreed to attend a constitutional conference scheduled for June.

Mr. Mahdi has yet to spell out how he plans to tackle Sudan's worsening economic problems. A working paper produced with the DUP outlining government policies speaks only of the need to improve the lot of Sudan's impoverished majority through solutions based on scientific studies.

Sudan is saddled with foreign debt estimated at \$10 billion which it has been unable to service. It has fallen into arrears with most of its creditors, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has frozen further credits.

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Western economic experts say no rescheduling of Sudan's debts can be expected in the immediate future, and Mr. Mahdi has little alternative to seeking help from oil-producing Arab states.

But with the oil producers themselves facing problems as a result of low oil output and prices, such aid is likely to be only in the form of free oil and food aid, they said.

"What Sudan needs is cash, and cash is what it is not going to get from Arab countries," one expert said. As an example, he noted, Libyan offers of cash aid had yet to materialise.

Sudan's exports, mainly cotton and other agricultural products,



Sadeq Al Mahdi

have also been declining at a time when government spending has far outstripped its revenues.

The economists said Mr. Mahdi would run the risk of prompting riots if he followed the IMF's prescription for restructuring the economy, which includes such measures as higher indirect taxes, big cuts in state subsidies on food staples and petrol and a freeze on government employment.

"It is obvious that the people cannot cope with any price hikes, but that is what it takes to get back into the IMF's good books and ensure the resumption of foreign assistance," another expert said.

The civil war has been an added strain on the economy, costing the government an estimated \$170 million a year that it can ill afford.

The SPLA wants the planned constitutional conference, which is expected to draft a new constitution to ensure the rights of Sudan's minorities, to set up an interim administration pending

fresh elections. But diplomats here are sceptical that it will actually show up, adding the SPLA has little to lose in the short-term by prolonging a war in which neither side has been able to secure a decisive military advantage.

Col. Garang demands abrogation of Sharia Islamic Laws introduced by ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in 1983.

Mr. Mahdi, jailed by Numeiri in 1983 for criticising what he called atrocities committed in the name of Islam, advocates repeal of Sharia and introduction of a new code that would safeguard the human and civil rights of Sudan's non-Muslims.

Col. Garang also wants more say in government for the mainly Christian and Pagan south, and more development funds for the impoverished region.

Mostly swamp and virgin land, the south could hold the key to realisation of Sudan's dream of becoming a bread basket.

Oil was also found there in the early 1980s but development work had to be abandoned after SPLA attacks in 1984.

But diplomats said peace with Col. Garang would not necessarily put an end to problems in the south.

Already, other southern groups are grumbling about Mr. Mahdi's overtures to Col. Garang and have been threatening more trouble unless they are given equal weight with the SPLA in any future peace negotiations, the diplomats added.

## Egyptians celebrate spring feast

**CAIRO (R)** — Cairo's crowded streets were emptied Monday as residents flocked to the banks of the Nile for picnics or took boat trips to celebrate the 7,000-year-old Shum Al-Nessim spring feast.

Children in bright clothes took to the parks and families headed for the Pyramids and other tourist spots on the only feast day celebrated with equal zeal by Egypt's Muslim majority and Coptic Christian minority.

Shum "I Nessim" ("fing the breeze") falls every year on Monday after the Eastern Christian Church's Easter Sunday. Historians say Pharaonic Egyptians celebrated the feast to mark the beginning of spring and the season of fertility.

This year's Shum Al Nessim comes only a few days before the Islamic fasting month of Ramadan, expected to start next weekend after theologians sight the new moon.

Monday's traditional menu is Feskik (salted fish), green onions and lettuce.

## Riyadh to continue bid to solve reef dispute

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Saudi Arabia says it will pursue diplomatic moves to resolve a territorial row between its Gulf allies Bahrain and Qatar, now in its second week.

The Saudi stance was made clear at a cabinet session Sunday night, chaired by King Fahd and reported by the official Saudi Press Agency.

The Saudi cabinet usually meets on Mondays and Sunday night's session appeared to indicate Riyadh's concern over lack of progress in efforts to settle the problem.

"King Fahd is confident that officials from the two states understand principles of relations between Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states," Information Minister Ali Al Sha'er said, in an apparent rebuke to the two emirates.

"King Fahd has also reaffirmed the kingdom's insistence on pursuing its constructive role and doubling efforts to remove causes behind the dispute," he added.

Saudi Arabia has spearheaded moves by the GCC to reach a diplomatic settlement to the dispute, which flared on April 26 when

Qatar sent troops to the disputed coral reef of Fasht Ad Dibal and seized foreign workers preparing the ground for a Bahraini coastguard base.

Fasht Ad Dibal is one of several marine areas and islands over which Bahrain and Qatar have long disputed ownership.

The workers from the Dutch firm Ballast Nedam were originally said to be 29, including two Britons, two Thais and a Dutchman, but a Filipino envoy was quoted by Gulf papers as saying 25 Filipino workers and not 24 were being held by Qatar.

British and Dutch envoys, taking part in negotiations to secure the workers' release, said they still had no firm idea when the men would be freed.

They said no reason has been given for their detention and that the Doha government was not linking it to its dispute with Bahrain.

The Saudi statement followed the apparent failure of a bid by the GCC — which groups Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — to settle the crisis.

## Earthquake kills 13 in Turkey

**ANKARA (R)** — An earthquake struck south-eastern Turkey early Monday killing at least 13 people and badly damaging 400 homes, a local official said.

Cezmi Gocer, a deputy governor of Malatya province, told Reuters rescue teams were still searching the affected area, where telephones to 10 villages had been cut.

In four villages so far contacted the death toll was 13, he said. Four hundred homes had been badly damaged.

Initial reports from neighbouring Adiyaman province said at least one person had been injured.

A dam in Malatya province was slightly damaged and Mr. Gocer said half the water was to be emptied as a precaution.

Observatory officials in Istanbul said the quake, at 5.37 a.m. (0337 GMT), registered 5.8 on the Richter Scale, which they described as fairly serious.

The Turkish Red Crescent said an initial 600 tents and 1,500 blankets to the area, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said.

More than 1,300 people were killed in October 1983 when the Erzurum area of eastern Turkey was devastated by a quake.

Meanwhile a senior expert said radiation levels were normal Monday in Turkey.

## Peres hints at reducing diplomatic ties with Austria if Waldheim is elected

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — Prime Minister Shimon Peres has ordered an inquiry into allegations about Austrian presidential candidate Kurt Waldheim's role in the Nazi army and hinted Israel may reduce its diplomatic ties with Austria if the charges are proven.

World Jewish leaders have accused Dr. Waldheim of serving in a Nazi command during World War II and being aware of atrocities against Yugoslav Partisan fighters. They also have raised questions about his knowledge of the deportation of Jews from Greece.

Dr. Waldheim, 67, admitted being a lieutenant in a unit responsible for atrocities but has repeatedly denied any personal wrongdoing.

Peres, in his strongest reaction to the controversy surrounding the former Austrian Secretary General, told Justice Minister Yitzhak Mordechai to gather information on Dr. Waldheim. The 25-member coalition cabinet endorsed his decision at a meeting Sunday.

"If the legal material that we gather and analyse proves that Kurt Waldheim served in the Nazi army and acted against Partisans or Jews, we will draw all the necessary conclusions," Peres later told students at the Hebrew University.

The reference to drawing conclusions in Israeli political parlance means taking drastic action, and Israeli sources who spoke on condition of anonymity suggested the level of diplomatic representation could be cut back if the charges are proven.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Saturday that a Waldheim victory "will harm" Austrian-Israeli ties.

On Monday, Israel's Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying

information on Dr. Waldheim. The 25-member coalition cabinet endorsed his decision at a meeting Sunday.

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Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Saturday that a Waldheim victory "will harm" Austrian-Israeli ties.

On Monday, Israel's Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying

that the investigation would determine Israel's position.

The daily Maariv newspaper, in a report confirmed by sources who demanded anonymity, said Israel will not appoint a new ambassador to Austria if Dr. Waldheim is elected after the next round of voting in June and if accusations against him are confirmed. The present ambassador, Eli Tsaur, is due to be replaced this summer.

Maariv editor-in-chief Ido Sentshik sent a telegram to the secretary of the International Press Institute (IPI) cancelling participation in a meeting scheduled for Vienna from 12 to 14 May.

Israeli newspapers Monday criticised the Austrian public for its support of Dr. Waldheim. The Socialist daily Al Hanihshah headline a front-page editorial "Nazi not yet president."

Waldheim harbours high hopes in roundup polls, page 8

## TV & RADIO

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**PROGRAMME ONE**  
16:00 Koran  
16:30 Cartoons  
17:10 Children programme  
18:05 Islamic programme  
18:45 Arabic Series  
19:30 News programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:40 Arabic Series  
21:45 Varieties programme  
23:00 News Summary in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**  
18:05 Grand Hotel (French)  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 French varieties  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Comedy: All At Number 20  
21:10 Jordanian artist  
21:30 Documentary: The Brief  
22:00 News in English  
22:30 The Equilibrium

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## Rifai calls for Arab unity and private initiative to meet the challenges of development

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai said the Arab Nation is currently passing through a unique historical era, characterised by various challenges aimed at foiling the Arab Nation's developing plans and splitting their unity and even their identity.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by Minister of Planning Taher Kanan before the third annual conference of Arab businessmen and investors held in Kuwait on April 29, Mr. Rifai said that the Zionist aggression and the occupation of the Arab territories and the ongoing Iranian aggression against Iraq are all political and social threats to the Arab Nation. Such threats are also increased by the economic dangers resulting from the current slump in the oil prices and its negative impact on the entire Arab Nation.

Mr. Rifai called for healing the wounds of the Arab Nation through cooperation and solidarity in the pursuit of Arab initiatives.

Mr. Rifai said that Jordan's developmental experience has become well-known to everyone. Jordan is a small Arab country with limited resources, facing huge external and internal dangers and living the everyday suffering of the kinmen in the occupied Arab territories. Jordan, he said, is countering the Israeli plans to annex and swallow the Arab territories by supporting their steadfastness and is guarding the longest front line.

In addition to this, Mr. Rifai said Jordan's internal dangers lie in the very limited natural resources, thus demand continuous hard

work and sacrifice to maintain the country's development achievements, which have become a model to emulate, and to strengthen the internal front to cope with recent developments and the requirements of human dignity and life.

Mr. Rifai then cited the following principles and guidelines which Jordan has adopted as a constitution to follow and act accordingly:

The human being is the target of development and is its means. Therefore the economic approach in Jordan is based on giving the private sector the leading role in development in order to be the innovator and stimulator. To achieve this Jordan has created a good investment atmosphere, where one can rest assured of his gains and achievements.

Mr. Rifai added that confidence and credibility are not based on pure economic considerations, but on a combination of economic bases and social justice with the broader meaning of this justice and bringing closer the disparity among the various categories of people. Nowadays, he added, the social dimension falls at the foremost of development policies in Jordan.

Mr. Rifai made it clear that the Jordanian development plan, with all its projects, is not restricted to Jordanians but is open to foreign investors.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Rifai called for the formation of a strong, unified Arab bloc and the creation of an Arab political will to achieve Arab integration in all its forms.



Waj President Mohammad Keilani (centre) Monday opens a four-day conference on 'Groundwater in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions.' See story below (Petra photo)

## Interior Ministry to issue traffic rules, open office on driving safety

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed announced Sunday that his ministry plans to issue special legislation governing traffic and its problems and will open a special office for increasing public awareness of traffic rules.

He said that the office will be dedicated to the task of guiding people to behave more responsibly on the roads in order to reduce danger resulting from reckless drivers.

The minister made his announcement during a ceremony held at the Royal Automobile Club in Amman to mark International Traffic Day and the Arab Traffic Week.

He said that traffic regulations are closely related to security in the country and should be strictly

respected. People's lives and property are precious and should be protected by all means, the minister added.

Mr. Kayed appealed to the public to respect traffic regulations and to help to make the society safer by abiding by traffic rules.

Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents President Dr. Zuhair Malhas also made a speech on the occasion in which he called for public and private cooperation to reduce the number of road accidents that cause so much suffering.

He said that his society will step up efforts to eliminate the dangers on the roads which have lately contributed to so many disasters and tragedies. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education the society will continue to

offer training and guidance to children on traffic rules and regulations and curb drills and will continue to issue pamphlets and booklets on respecting traffic rules, Dr. Malhas said.

At the ceremony, Mr. Kayed distributed cups and meritorical certificates to a number of police officers who have been contributing effectively in the national effort to reduce road accidents.

Last year's road accidents amounted to 16,078, resulting in the death of 524 people and the injury of 9,100, and JD 40 million in material damage, according to statistics. The statistical bulletin added that nearly 36 per cent of the injured people on the roads were children under 15 years of age.

## Soviet accident poses no threat to Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Field tests conducted by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) indicate that the natural radiation over Jordan is less than 0.1 of the international level and although there is a slight possibility for increased radioactivity due to the recent Soviet nuclear plant accident, there will be no harmful side effects, one source at the RSS said Monday.

Mr. Ali Ajlouni, a member of the mechanical engineering department, said that tests over the past two days showed that the natural radiation is far less than the international level, and although it contained a small percentage of artificial radiation, it is too meagre to create any health hazard to the citizens of Jordan. The tests, which were conducted in cooperation with meteorology department, will continue in order to monitor the situation, Mr. Ajlouni told the Jordan Times.

He said that natural radiation over the Kingdom remains too far below the international level to accurately identify artificial radiation in the atmosphere.

Mr. Ajlouni was responding to a question whether the recent nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union has affected the Kingdom. Turkey, Israel and other countries in the Middle East have reported marginal effects, noting slight increases in atmospheric radiation.

According to Mr. Ajlouni, natural radiation is caused by solar rays, radiating material in soil, building materials and water, and

could vary according to altitude over sea level, season of the year, soil components and other factors. In addition to natural radiation, the human being is also subject to artificial radiation caused by the proliferation of radiation-based techniques in the fields of medicine, industry, agriculture and energy.

The latest reports about radiation do not call for panic or fear, because the quantity of radiation is so small that it cannot pose a threat to life in the region. However some Middle East countries have shown concern over the Soviet accident.

In Lebanon, people frightened as a result of the nuclear accident rushed to the shops to buy bottled water and canned foods following the announcement by Beirut Water Authority that water from Kalb River should not be used. The authority added that it started pumping out subterranean and spring water until technicians have completed their tests on the surface water polluted by rainfall during the past three days.

Professors of nuclear physics did not rule out the possibility of

air and water contamination in Lebanon by iodine isotopes, and a consequent threat to human health, particularly that children, pregnant women and old people.

In Saudi Arabia, experts eliminated the possibility of any harm or grave consequences on the area as a result of possible radiation leakage. The chief of the nuclear engineering faculty at King Abdul Aziz University told the Saudi daily newspaper Okaz that there is a very weak possibility that radiation isotopes have spread over the region and that if they do exist, then they will have no effect on the region because of the long distance and direction of wind.

In Egypt, experts said that the country is not exposed to the dangers of nuclear pollution. Mr. Rabi'e Al Fouti, director of the meteorology department in Egypt, said that thinning clouds have been seen over Egypt and Saudi Arabia, but there were no prospects for nuclear pollution as rains were unexpected. He added that the winds have changed the direction of the radiation clouds to the north. However, he added, experts are watching the movements of radiation saturated clouds coming from Europe, but there is nothing calling for panic or fear.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Television said that an increased amount of radiation in the rain water has been observed in some parts of the occupied Arab territories. The television reporter said that the Israeli occupation authorities placed a blackout on this news for fear of spreading panic among the population.

## Conferees thank Crown Prince Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a seminar on Arab medicine security and primary materials in pharmaceutical industries sent a cable of thanks to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for sponsoring of the seminar and for the support he extends to cultural and scientific institutions.

The participants in the seminar, at the end of three days of meetings on Monday, condemned the Israeli arbitrary measures against medical and health institutions in the occupied Arab territories. The closing statement called for developing the pharmaceutical industry in the Arab World and for drawing up a unified Arab pharmaceutical code, and also recommended the setting up of a joint Arab market for medicines.

calling on Arab financial institutions to contribute to financing export and import of medicines produced in the Arab World. They also called for qualifying technical Arab cadres to exploit petrochemicals as one of the primary materials for the pharmaceutical industry and also stressed the necessity of economic and technical feasibility studies for pharmaceutical industry projects.

Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) Director General Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin said that pharmaceutical industry can not be separated from the general development plan because this industry is one of the means for implementing the plan and is one of the closest industries to the basic development process which developing countries need to develop their human and financial resources. Speaking in a statement

to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Haddadin stressed that the reasons for setting up pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World are to meet all the needs for basic and necessary medicines at reasonable prices, to contribute to Arab economic development and also to activate Arab labour forces. The establishment of pharmaceutical industries also aims to find practical fields of work for qualified people to put into action the will of the Arab people in self-dependence in developing the natural resources of the Arab countries to reach to a stage close to self-sufficiency and economic independence, he added. The ACDIMA director general added that a lot of primary materials needed for the pharmaceutical industry in the Arab are available in the Arab World but require exploitation, especially medical herbs.

## Exhibition of Jordanian goods planned

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arrangements are under way for opening an exhibition of Jordanian products in Damascus after Eid Al Fitr, in a month's time from now, according to Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

Mr. Saqqaf said that a Syrian exhibition will be held in Amman in June or July in accordance with an agreement reached between the two countries.

He said that the Syrian government has approved the minutes of a Jordanian Syrian joint committee meeting, signed in Amman on March 24, which provides for increasing the volume of exchanged trade during 1986 to JD 20 million for each side.

## Arab League official urges investment in food projects

DUBAI (Petra) — Assistant Arab League Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdul Hassan Zalzaleh warned Monday of the gravity of the food situation in the Arab World and the dangers of duplication and delay in implementing food security projects for the Arab World.

In an interview with the Dubai based Arabic daily newspaper Al Bayan, Mr. Zalzaleh stressed the necessity of investing Arab capital in the Arab World and said that the time is now ripe for investing Arab capital in Arab projects for the benefit of Arab countries. He pointed to the legislative steps taken by Arab countries to facilitate investment in the Arab

World, saying that investment in Arab projects is profitable. Mr. Zalzaleh added that the Arab League has so far promoted 20 projects out of 157 projects, with a capital of \$35 billion and approved by the Arab Economic Council.

Arab countries spend every year \$25 billion on imported foodstuffs, Mr. Zalzaleh said. He also said that he intends to propose to the Arab Ministers of Agriculture and Economy conference, due to be held in September, that the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and other Arab funds provide loans for joint Arab projects aimed at achieving food security.

## Chernobyl radiation level said to have dropped after leak is plugged

(Continued from page 1)

the Chernobyl reactor but the leak has almost been plugged and radiation levels in the area were falling.

Moscow City party chief Boris Yeltsin said the reactor was still radioactive but the chain reaction of fission of nuclear fuel had ceased.

"Further leaks from the reactor have almost been stopped," Mr. Yeltsin told Reuters. "The nuclear cloud (of radioactivity) is now beginning to disappear and a new one has not been formed."

Mr. Yeltsin, who was in Hamburg to attend the West German Communist Party (DKP) congress, said on Friday that helicopters were being used to drop lead, sand and the neutron-absorbing element boron on to the site to plug the leak.

Asked on Monday when the leak would be stopped completely, he replied: "That is up to the experts in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Yeltsin said radiation in the area around the Chernobyl complex had dropped to slightly above 100 roentgens per hour from below 200 on Friday.

According to standard reference works, a dose of under 20 roentgens is unlikely to have serious effects while one of 200 is likely to cause cancer.

Mr. Yeltsin said the authorities had started to deactivate the soil in

the disaster area using "radiological technology which neutralises radiation in the soil."

"Western press reports that soil (in the affected area) has to be carried away are false," he said.

Mr. Yeltsin was speaking to Reuters at a reception held by the Hamburg city government.

He said in an interview on Saturday that 49,000 people had been evacuated from a 30-kilometre exclusion zone around the plant and would not be able to return to their homes in the near

future. Human error could not be ruled out as the cause of the accident, he said.

The Soviet Union has accused the West of exaggerating the extent of the disaster, in which it said two people were killed and 197 injured, 18 of them seriously.

U.S. presidential Chief of Staff Ronald Reagan, sharply criticising Moscow for not informing its neighbours of the accident, said on Sunday more than one-third of the world's population was directly

affected by it. Meteorologists said on Monday winds were fairly weak and that only small amounts of radioactivity were being fed into the atmosphere from the Ukraine.

Tour operators in Scandinavia reported that worried tourists were cancelling summer bookings in the Soviet Union for fear of possible contamination from the Chernobyl accident.

Sweden has told its citizens it is dangerous to travel within a 500 kilometre radius of the reactor site.

Scientists from East and West

are due to meet in Copenhagen on Tuesday at the invitation of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to advise on the aftermath of the Soviet accident.

WHO officials said Soviet experts were among those invited to the organisation's European headquarters, but it was not clear if they would come.

The United Nations health body asked the Soviet Union last week of failing to inform neighbouring countries of the hazards of the nuclear accident, described by some commentators as the worst in history.

## OAPC not to discuss embargo

(Continued from page 1)

damages. The ministerial council is OAPC's top decision-making authority.

But although its bi-annual talks were described by a senior OAPC source as "the main events" of the year, only four countries are expected to be represented by their ministers — Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria and Iraq.

Saudi Arabia, whose Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani warned last week of an energy crisis more severe than in the 1970s, is likely to be represented by Abdul Aziz Teher, head of the state oil company Petromin, OAPC sources

said. The spokesman said the agenda will also cover general cooperation among members and a review of work undertaken by OAPC since the "ministerial group last met."

A dispute in which an OAPC venture, the Kuwait-based Arab Maritime Company for Petroleum Transport, is suing the Algerian government, was not on the agenda, he said.

The suit, being handled by the judicial tribunal, cites Algeria's failure to meet financial commitments to the company in a dispute dating from 1978 and covering some \$70 million in defaulted payments.

## Waj chief opens water conference

By Monika Warlich  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The unrestricted availability of clean water of good quality is one of the most important factors of the future development of Arab countries, Water Authority of Jordan President Mohammad Keilani said on Monday during the opening ceremony of a four-day conference on "Groundwater in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions."

The conference was jointly organised by the Water Resources and Study Centre of the University of Jordan and the Water Authority.

Dr. Keilani described the situation in Jordan concerning water resources as difficult. In the absence of abundant surface water, such as lakes or large rivers, Jordan has to look elsewhere for its water supply. Moreover, the country's only perennial rivers — the Jordan and the Yarmouk — are relatively small and at the same time they both run along borders. This makes it dangerous to rely on them for a substantial portion of the supply of a vital commodity such as drinking water, he said.

Therefore, the first choice of water for private households presently must be the country's groundwater resources. The Water Authority's top priority here is the domestic use of this water, Dr. Keilani stressed, and the ultimate goal is to supply all citizens continuously with piped fresh potable water as well as to connect them to the sewage system. Presently, 90 per cent of Jordan's households have access to piped water and 60 per cent of them are connected to the sewage system. Within the scope of the coming decade, the Water Authority hopes to raise these rates to 99 per cent and 65 per cent respectively, he added.

A large proportion of the groundwater in Jordan as well as in many other countries with a dry climate are fossil, that is up to 10,000 years old. This means that extreme care has to be taken not to exhaust these resources beyond their recharge capability, a topic which is going to be prominent in the conference's proceedings and discussions.

Dr. Elias Salameh of the Water Research and Study Centre called in a speech for improved management of the known and presently exploited groundwater resources rather than the application of sophisticated methods and technology to tap more and more remote water bodies which are increasingly difficult to access. He also warned of the potential of water-related conflicts between neighbouring countries and called for more cooperation in this field before disputes arise.

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## Welcome, President Assad

IN EXTENDING our warm welcome to President Assad and the honourable members of his delegation, all of us here in Jordan share a common hope and belief. We look to his historic visit to seal the full return of excellent, brotherly ties between our two countries and to pave the way for a true and effective pan-Arab reconciliation in the days ahead.

It is nearly a decade since President Assad last came to Amman, and it has been nearly four years since all the Arab leaders met in Fez, Morocco and adopted their last common approach. This is indeed a long time in politics — and most certainly here in the Middle East where nothing lasts for long or ever stays the same.

Things have changed dramatically in the Arab World itself as well as in the international arena over the past decade. And today, we are in more need of closing ranks in order to meet the heavy challenges that we all face. Jordan and Syria can do a lot together to clear the Arab atmosphere and to prepare the ground for common action on all fronts. It was never natural for our two sister countries to part ways in the same place, and we certainly hope that the Syrian leader's talks with His Majesty the King will put an end to all causes of division amongst us.

The task may not be easy, but the Jordanian and Syrian leaderships have thus far shown great ability and wisdom in improving bilateral relations and in solving outstanding issues. And there is no doubt that the ground is now fertile to plant the seeds for effective pan-Arab action in the near future.

It is not only our people in Jordan and Syria who look to the Amman talks with hope and confidence. The whole Arab World shares with us the keenness to move along and achieve results.

Again we welcome President Assad to his second home in Jordan and we wish him a successful and productive stay among brothers.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Bolstering brotherly relations

PRESIDENT Hafez Al Assad of Syria Monday begins an official visit to Jordan and holds talks with King Hussein on issues of common interest. The talks come at a critical stage in the Arab Nation's history as the Arab countries confront challenges and face dangers day after day. The meeting in Amman comes in the wake of an improvement and development of relations between Jordan and Syria which is beneficial for the whole Arab Nation. King Hussein's visit to Damascus towards the end of last year crowned efforts by officials on both sides for forging a new chapter in relations between the two neighbours, but the Syrian president's visit is designed to give further momentum to the good relations to enable them to serve the peoples of both countries and national interests. The talks are bound to focus on means with which the Arabs can confront the common challenges and ways for joint action. We welcome President Assad in our country and hope that the talks will contribute effectively towards bolstering inter-Arab relations.

### Al Dustour: People's hopes on leaders meeting

PRESIDENT Hafez Assad's visit to Jordan assumes significance in view of the nature of circumstances the Arab Nation is going through at present and in the light of events in the Middle East region. The visit comes at a moment when the Arab leaders are trying to confront enemy campaigns and trying to hold a summit meeting in order to discuss issues of grave concern to the nation. This meeting in Amman is bound to revive hopes and restore confidence in the Arab people, enabling them to be ready for confronting the numerous challenges and the dangers. The two leaders meeting in Amman is also bound to contribute towards further enhancing Syrian-Jordanian relations and expanding cooperation in all fields of mutual interest to Syria and Jordan, which together form the remaining confrontation line in the face of Israel, realise the real proportion of the Israeli dangers, and the need for joint action to face the common threat and to help the Palestinian people regain their land and property.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A step on the right path

DAMASCUS and Amman are bound to meet together and to concentrate their efforts in true Arab solidarity, because they confront the same challenges and strive to achieve the same goals. Both are determined more than any time in the past to regain Arab land and restore Arab rights whatever the cost. Therefore, King Hussein's meeting with President Assad in Amman is another stage of escalating bids for mobilising Arab efforts and building a united front in the face of the common enemy. This serious action on the part of Syria and Jordan has a solid foundation and is based on true Arab solidarity. The meeting between the two leaders in Amman is another manifestation that Jordan believes in continual meetings with Arab brothers for the sake of unifying their stand and taking further steps leading to integration and unity. The meeting is not meant as a means of creating polarisation in the Arab World but it is rather a genuine bid to show true solidarity in times of need and danger. Amman which meets with Damascus is also concerned with taking every possible endeavour to strengthen its relations with all Arab capitals.

# The 'revolution' in Washington's Middle East policy

By Richard B. Strauss

Richard B. Strauss is editor of Middle East Policy Survey. Previously he was a congressional aide and, from 1977 to 1979, a staff member of AIPAC.

OVER the next two weeks as Congress debates the sale of \$350 million in military spare parts to Saudi Arabia, one voice will be still. The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the Israel lobby, the base of all previous administrations' attempts to sell arms to the Arabs, is sitting this one out.

How can it be that members of Congress will be deprived of AIPAC's counsel? Quite simply, because a revolution has occurred. Not at AIPAC, but within the United States government. American Middle East policy has shifted so dramatically in favour of Israel that the pro-Israel lobby is, in effect, willing to "give this one" to the administration. The revolution, however, is so far advanced that Congress may prevent the arms sale anyway, despite the lack of AIPAC opposition.

AIPAC's executive director, Tom Dine, describes the 1986 U.S.-Israel relationship this way: "It is a deep, broad-based partnership progressing day-by-day toward a full-fledged diplomatic and military alliance." His hero is George Shultz, whom he calls the "architect of the special relationship." Citing Shultz's crucial role in providing \$1.5 billion in emergency economic aid to Israel last year, Dine says, "George Shultz has made himself the U.S. project manager for Israel's economy."

Seen from the Arab perspective, Shultz is more like a villain. "Arab ambassadors can't do anything in Washington, Shultz doesn't want to get involved," argues one Arab diplomat. Another complains: "The Arab moderates are scared that the U.S. is undermining their position. But they are too weak to do anything about it."

State Department Arabists acknowledge that the Arab interests hardly get a hearing today in Washington. "We used to have a two-track policy," says one former State Department official. "Now only Israel's interests are considered."

How did this revolution in American-Israeli relations happen? Was it the result of explicit Israeli efforts to change American policies, or of a less-deliberate combination of forces? How much credit — or blame — does AIPAC itself deserve for changing attitudes in Congress and the administration? And is the change in U.S. Middle East policy likely to be permanent?

The roots of the revolution date back at least to the 1980 election, and to three factors that shaped the Reagan presidency: the rise of terrorism against Americans, the declining power of the Arab oil weapon, and the strong pro-Israel feelings of Ronald Reagan himself. These factors combined to produce a change in attitudes —

one that is as much anti-Arab as it is pro-Israeli.

Israel and AIPAC, to be sure, did their best to influence American policy. They pushed hard through the 1970s for more American aid, weapons and diplomatic support for Israel. Their basic orientation in those days was defensive, an effort to keep the U.S. from succumbing to Arab oil pressure. They had a simple theory about American support for Israel — more is better — but no detailed plan about where the relationship was heading.

Then one day, sometime in the mid-1980s, Israel and AIPAC realised that there had been a change. They were pushing against a door that was already open. Israel and AIPAC went running through that open door, but still with no long-range plan other than the old "more-is-better" philosophy. In fact, the change in American policy was probably as much of a surprise to the pro-Israel camp as it was to the Arabs.

The implications of this revolution in U.S.-Israeli relations are, at present, difficult to assess. Will it enhance Israeli security over the long run? Will it encourage Arab moderation and recognition of Israel? Or will it instead inflame radical sentiment in the Middle East? These questions, unanswerable for the moment, are likely to preoccupy thoughtful Israelis, Arabs and Americans in coming years.

Many Israelis, so far, seem unaware that the revolution has occurred. Take, for example, the growing military relationship between the two countries. Israelis remember the old days, when the U.S. military services kept the Israelis at arm's length, and regard their new access to the Pentagon as a perhaps-temporary opening, rather than the fruits of a fundamental shift in the relationship.

Israel's approach toward the U.S., contrary to mythology, has always tended to be ad-hoc and ill-planned. When it encountered problems with successive administrations, Israel adopted a diplomatic full-court press. Every arms sale to the Arabs was described in apocalyptic terms; every negotiation with the U.S. was a wrenching affair with the Israelis arguing over every dotted "i" and crossed "t." Even today, with the Arab opposition dispersed and dispirited, there still is no plan — other than more is better.

Even if the Israeli government had devised a precise plan to transform American Middle East policy, it couldn't have executed it. U.S. policy is not made in Jerusalem, not at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. It is true the Israelis can threaten to undermine American policy if Washington is perceived to be endangering their basic interests. And Israel is effective in getting its views across on matters of interest to the Jewish state. But this is not the stuff of which revolutions are

made. AIPAC has considerably more power to influence American policy. It is a major Washington player, one with the skill and political clout of the American Jewish community behind it. But AIPAC, for all its evident lobbying and political skills, has its built-in limitations as well. It is a relatively small organisation whose influence derives from the numerically small American Jewish population. Its clout is in the Congress, not the executive branch where, after all, U.S. Middle East policy is still devised and implemented. And it is there — in the executive branch — where the real transformation has taken place.

AIPAC's founder, I.L. Kenen,

*'Shultz underwent a complete transformation... to shift away from the Arabs and towards Israel...'*

once defined his organisation's role this way: "It is our job to lobby the Congress to tell the president to overrule the State Department." But what happens when the State Department doesn't need to be overruled? This unforeseen problem arises with the new arms sale. AIPAC doesn't oppose the State Department this time; Congress does.

Pro-Israel sentiment on Capitol Hill seems to have taken on a life of its own, independent of the wishes of AIPAC or Israel itself. The Saudi arms sale is the most obvious example. Since AIPAC dropped out of the fight, 12 additional senators have lined up in opposition. All 11 leading House opponents have reaffirmed their intention to fight the sale.

What instead motivates the Congress is undisguised hostility toward the Arabs in general and Saudi Arabia in particular. The leading Senate opponent, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), argues that the Saudis have never supported the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty nor the peace initiative of Jordan. He also appeals to the public concern about terrorism by claiming that the Saudis have provided "subsidies to the Syrians and the PLO, both of which are linked to terrorist activities."

What is surprising is that this congressional rhetoric is echoed at the very highest levels of the Reagan administration. Said one senior White House official a few months ago, "I believe in strategic cooperation with both Israel and Saudi Arabia. We get it from Israel, but not Saudi Arabia." And despite the administration support for the Saudi sale, so far it has been mainly pro forma. The White House has yet to give the matter its top priority.

Administration officials often blame Congress for sabotaging U.S. Middle East policy, but the fact is that administration decisions have helped create the now-insurmountable congressional opposition. These same administration officials have consistently downgraded the importance of the Arab world and boosted reliance on Israel.

The revolution really got under way in 1980. The first major factor was terrorism. Prior to the 1979-1980 Iranian hostage crisis, terrorism to most Americans was an Arab-Israeli affair. Occasionally U.S. citizens or diplomats got caught in the cross fire. But it was incidents like the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Mun-

weapon was unleashed in 1973, it served as a counterweight ensuring that Arab needs and interests would be addressed in Washington. Even as late as December 1980, U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West could attract attention by warning that if the Saudis did not receive bomb racks for their F-15s, they would cut their oil production in half.

Yet by 1981 Ronald Reagan, fresh from his historic tax cut and budget victories and twisting every arm in sight, could barely gain Senate approval for a follow-up sale of AWACS radar planes to the Saudis. In the House of Representatives, the administration was defeated by nearly a 3-1 margin. It was to be



George Shultz

ich Olympics and the 1976 Entebbe raid that dominated the headlines and epitomised the issue for most Americans.

Until Tehran. Suddenly America was "held hostage." One immediate by-product was that Jimmy Carter was discredited and Ronald Reagan catapulted into the presidency. And soon after the inauguration, the new secretary of state, Alexander Haig, declared that combating terrorism would be to the Reagan administration what human rights had been for its predecessor.

In this new war against terrorism, the battle-hardened Israelis could offer some practical advice. Even today Israelis insist that the Mossad — Israel's CIA — provides crucial assistance. That may be true. But so do scores of other intelligence services of friendly countries. And when the U.S. devotes its enormous resources to fighting terrorism — as we have seen in the recent effort to track "Libyan-sponsored" acts — it doesn't need much help from anyone.

More important than the limited resources the Israelis offered was the aura they projected — like at Entebbe — as men of action. This macho image not only appealed to the American public, but also influenced top U.S. officials like the president, the secretary of state, and CIA Director William Casey. And if the Israelis were now the good guys, it only followed that their enemies — radical Muslims — were the bad guys.

If this wasn't bad enough for the Arabs, 1980 also marked the beginning of the end of their oil clout. Throughout the 1970s, the threat of the Arab oil weapon had offset the traditional ties between the U.S. and Israel. Once the oil

the last time the Reagan administration even attempted to wage a fight on behalf of a major Arab arms sale.

The waning influence of Arab oil power also allowed for the emergence of a third powerful force — the personal views of Ronald Reagan. Even the president's harsh critics in the liberal Jewish community acknowledge he is the most viscerally pro-Israel president since the founding of the state.

And the Begin government in Israel gave him ample opportunity to prove his faith by undertaking a series of controversial actions soon after he assumed office. First, in June 1981, Begin ordered the destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor. Six months later the Begin government extended Israeli law to the occupied Golan Heights, in effect, annexing it. Neither act undermined Reagan's belief in Israel as the one dependable ally in the region.

The ultimate provocation came in June 1982 when Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon launched a full-scale invasion of Lebanon. Although the administration was prepared to acquiesce in a limited Israeli incursion, they were stunned and dismayed when Israeli forces continued all the way to the gates of Beirut.

For the first time the Israelis were besieging an Arab capital. And Ronald Reagan was appalled by what he saw on the evening news. After a few nights of witnessing the Israeli bomb and shell Beirut, he had enough. Calling together his Middle East advisors in the Oval Office, he demanded an end to the Israeli attacks. "Do whatever is necessary," he said. Then the president reverted to form.

"Because," he reminded the group, "once we get this matter cleaned up we can get on with our natural relationship (whereby) Israel protects the oil fields and our interests throughout the region."

Among those witnessing this extraordinary scene was the new secretary of state, George Shultz. Shultz, unlike the president, believed U.S. interests in the region required Israel to come to terms with Palestinian nationalism and ultimately make major territorial concessions in the West Bank.

Shultz wasted little time putting a new imprimatur on U.S. Middle East policy. Appalled former Haig aides dutifully drafted his Senate confirmation testimony, complaining all the while that their boss was "obsessed" with the Palestinian issue. But this was nothing compared to the shock the Begin government received when it was informed that under Shultz's leadership, the administration had crafted a major new peace initiative, which was announced Sept. 1, 1982.

The Reagan peace plan soon became entangled with continuing efforts to resolve the Lebanon war. The collapse of both efforts is a long and complicated story. But what was crucial in the context of U.S.-Israel relations was that George Shultz did not fault Israel. Instead he blamed the Arabs.

According to a number of State Department officials who worked closely with Shultz at the time, the secretary emerged from the Lebanon and Reagan plan debates feeling betrayed by the moderate Arabs, notably the Saudis, and humiliated by the radicals, namely Syria.

Somewhere between January and May 1984 Shultz underwent a complete transformation, recalls one State Department official. "In so doing, Shultz became the first senior administration official while in office to shift away from the Arabs and towards Israel and not the other way around." The revolution was complete.

If the revolution is over, the one remaining question is whether it is irreversible. What will happen in a new administration, say one headed by George Bush? Bush is known to share many of George Shultz's original Middle East views without the latter's dramatic about-face. According to the vice president's national security adviser, Donald Gregg, Bush does not have the same "gut feelings (towards Israel) as the president. Not to mention Jack Kemp."

But "gut" feelings aside, by 1989 the revolution will be nine years old. By then, the Gulf war too will probably be in its 9th year. Israel will have occupied the West Bank for 23 years. The U.S. battle against terrorism as the president suggested last week may well have expanded to include Syria and Iran. And oil prices by all accounts will still be depressed.

By then AIPAC may have to be called upon to assist in arms sales to Arab moderates — if there are any left — The Guardian.

## S. African protests reflect growing union strength

By Victor Mallet  
Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Nationwide May Day strikes and protests by South Africa's black workers last Thursday reflect increasing trade union confidence in tackling the government on labour and political issues, political analysts have said.

"They are now starting to flex their political muscles," Johann Maree, senior lecturer in industrial sociology at the University of Cape Town, told Reuters. Maree and others of the independent Labour Monitor group estimated that 1.5 million people, in the country's biggest work stoppage, obeyed a strike call by the Council of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and political groups.

The government had refused demands for International Labour Day to be declared a public holiday and COSATU held protest meetings across the country to demand the holiday and call for an end to apartheid and white rule.

"The mainline unions in COSATU have become so strong that they are confident to move into political issues," Maree said.

However, COSATU, which claims half a million members, is by no means all-powerful. Its most influential union, the National Union of Mineworkers, achieved only partial success in its strike call at the country's vital gold mines, employers said.

The May Day strike was highly effective in South Africa's industrial heartland Johannesburg and in the recession-hit Port Elizabeth region in the Eastern Cape, the Labour Monitor group said. Around Cape Town, only 15 per cent stayed at home because many coloured (mixed-race) workers reported for work but in local

COSATU-organised firms the rate was 92 per cent for blacks and 31 per cent for coloureds.

"It shows very clearly the extent to which the power of workers has been developed and matured," COSATU General Secretary Jay Naidoo told Reuters.

"I think you're going to see trade unionism taking a more explicitly political position," he said. COSATU, an umbrella body formed last year, has become directly involved in political issues previously left to purely political groupings.

Another COSATU spokesman said anti-government politicians and trade unionists were now more united because of what he called the desperation of the present crisis.

Rioting and clashes between blacks and the security forces have resulted in about 1,500 deaths during the past two years.

The government made little comment about the strike but several COSATU meetings were banned in advance or disrupted by the security forces. Officials said many workers failed to arrive at their jobs because of intimidation.

"That blacks can organise a stay-away on such an effective scale means that we will increasingly find them exercising 'workers power' in this way," the pro-government Citizen newspaper said in an editorial on Friday.

"Blacks are being increasingly politicised through their unions and through radical movements, some of which are definitely linked with the African National Congress," it said.

Many employers took a sympathetic view towards workers demands for a holiday and their fear of intimidation, allowing them the day off.

## U.S. ignorance of the Arabs

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld  
The Washington Post

CONSIDER for a moment how images of national character flip in and out of political focus as the world whirrs by.

Why, say, France, a longtime ally, declines to let our planes overfly on the way to attacking Libya, many of us rush to a judgment arising not simply from the event but from an underlying jaundiced view of the French national character.

Now switch to Moscow's Great Hall for Vladimir Horowitz's triumphant homecoming recital. The pianist plays, and the live audience of Russians and the television audience of Americans become one in homage to the artist and the muse. The image of Soviets as adversary entirely fades out as the camera catches a tear coursing down the cheek of a gray-haired Russian who is listening in total absorption to Schumann's "Traumerei."

A moment — surely a passing moment — of tension makes us revert to a stereotyped view of France. A moment — again, surely a passing moment — of magic in Moscow unbooks us from a stereotyped view of the Soviet Union.

Is there anything more here than the unsurprising affirmation — the one that Soviet-American cultural exchange is deliberately built on — that politics stirs passion while music hath charms to soothe the savage breast? Could it be that the negative judgment of the Soviet Union, the one from which Horowitz briefly unhooked us, is as misleading as the negative judgment of France?

All of us have to keep checking, and not simply out of an abstract devotion to truth. We can see with special clarity in respect to Libya



that our views of character, national and individual, can transform what would otherwise be cool political equations. It is precisely the view that Qaddafi's Libya is no "ordinary" calculating terrorist establishment like Khomenei's Iran, that turned American policy on its present course of confrontation with the "mad dog" of Tripoli.

So we had better have an accurate view of the character of nations and — even trickier terrain — of ethnic and religious communities (Arabs, Islam) and of their leaders.

In respect to the Soviet Union, some hopeful and sometimes glib things are said about our common humanity and interest in peace and about an alleged American propensity to "demonize" or "dehumanize" the Soviets in order to justify our own flawed policies. But the country that the United States finally must deal with remains the country of Soviet power, not a place typified by an afternoon's splendid diversion. A

better future has to be sought not by awaiting an awakening on one side or the other but by careful slogging. Alas, Horowitz can't help.

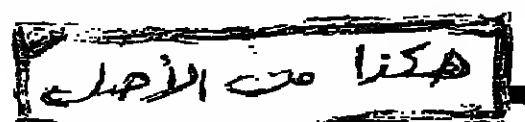
By the same token, the France that the United States deals with is a constant friend with a shared democracy and civilisation, not a place characterised by an occasional line of dubious policy. Better relations are to be sought by the tried and true Western method of talking straight to each other in the confidence that family feeling can obtain the differences.

And who are the Libyans, the Arabs? The difficulty is that the United States does not share a long and engrossing rivalry, as with the Soviet Union, or a long association and partnership, as with France. Those are both learning experiences. As a nation, we can claim to know something about the Soviets and the French. Anyway, we cannot claim not having had a good opportunity to learn.

With Arabs, certainly with Lib-

yans, it's different. Though individuals among us may know a good deal, what counts is our broad national experience, and that is relatively shallow. There has not been the same deep penetration over time by emigration, culture, and business of all sorts, the same relatively informed society-wide debate. Not that consensus, least of all wisdom, always emerges from such a debate, but a somewhat reassuring sense of the plausibility of different courses usually does.

We cannot succumb to the trap of assuming that acts hostile to us spring from cultural sources that are legitimate, even though we may not be too sure just what they are. That way lies self-disarmament. At the same time we have to wonder if the thinness of our national involvement with Arabs does not leave us vulnerable, especially in hot corners, to acting on views of national character that are too little corrected by the kinds of intense engagement we have had elsewhere.





## 'Cohabitation' in France is booming among the under-35s

By Robert Sole  
Le Monde

"COHABITATION" may have become part of the political vocabulary only recently, but in its original sense it has long been the subject of study by sociologists. They have been aware for some time that more and more Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are living together without getting married.

But a symbolic milestone has just been passed, according to a survey by Pierre-Alain Audirac, published by France's official statistics office, INSEE, in its magazine *Economie et Statistiques*: there are now one million such couples in France.

Each year, there are fewer marriages and more divorces. A new record low was reached in 1985, when only 273,000 marriages were performed by mayors and, in many cases, notaries. That figure marked the 13th consecutive fall since 1972 and the lowest level in peacetime since the turn of the century.

A million cohabiting couples may not seem all that many in

proportion to the number of married couples, over 12 million. But the figures take on a different complexion when examined by age bracket. For while cohabitation has increased only moderately among the over-35s, it has boomed among the younger age groups: in 1968, for example, there were 67,000 unmarried couples under 35; by 1985 that figure had soared to 589,000.

As Audirac points out, "cohabitation" is no longer regarded as marginal. Such set-ups are on the increase in all sections of society, even in rural areas, where the handing down of property from one generation to another plays such a vital role.

Attitudes are changing in North African milieus, too. The percentage of unmarried Algerian women between 20 and 24 went up from 44 per cent in 1975 to 70 per cent in 1982. Curiously, three times as many of them live in non-marital status with a man as do Moroccan and Tunisian women in the same age group.

People living in northern France are the most attached to the idea of marriage. Paris, on the

other hand, breaks all records for cohabitation: if one examines the total number of males in the capital living with women either in or out of wedlock, it emerges that lovers are more numerous than husbands.

The reasons for the phenomenon are easy to guess. First, of course, there is contraception, which means that countless couples do not "have to get married." Many young people nowadays do not see any point in going before the mayor, at least in the early days of their relationship, until they decide to have children.

Another factor is that people are increasingly reluctant to make long-term commitments. They are uncertain about themselves and indeed about their jobs. Trial "marriages" are on the increase, and parents are having to resign themselves more and more to that fact. Lastly — and importantly — working women enjoy greater independence, and are able to stay unmarried or to divorce as they will.

It should also be remembered that there are significant tax ben-

efits to be gained from cohabitation as opposed to marriage, particularly in certain pay brackets when both man and woman pull in the same salary. They can make out separate tax declarations and divide the children up between them. They are then entitled to tax allowances and deductions twice over.

Unmarried couples still do not enjoy any legal existence, and this entails a certain degree of insecurity in the case of disputes, custody of children, inheritances and so on.

But town halls will issue a "certificate of cohabitation" to anyone who requests one. The document enables unmarried couples to enjoy the same benefits as married couples when dealing with welfare bodies or obtaining fare reductions on public transport.

Cohabitants are coming increasingly to resemble spouses, particularly as regards the age difference between men and women. Does that mean that cohabitation is gradually eroding the institution of marriage, or replacing the first years of married life?

## Astronomers hope to pursue Halley's comet throughout 76-year orbit

By Richard Boudreaux  
The Associated Press

CERRO TOLLOLO, Chile — Halley's comet used to be a fleeting spectacle, observable to curious humans only once every 76 years when it passed near the Earth on its sweep around the Sun.

But this time there may be no escape for the comet, now heading away from Earth on an orbit to the farthest reaches of the solar system. Astronomers trying to pry cosmic secrets from its icy core say they do not intend to let it slip out of sight.

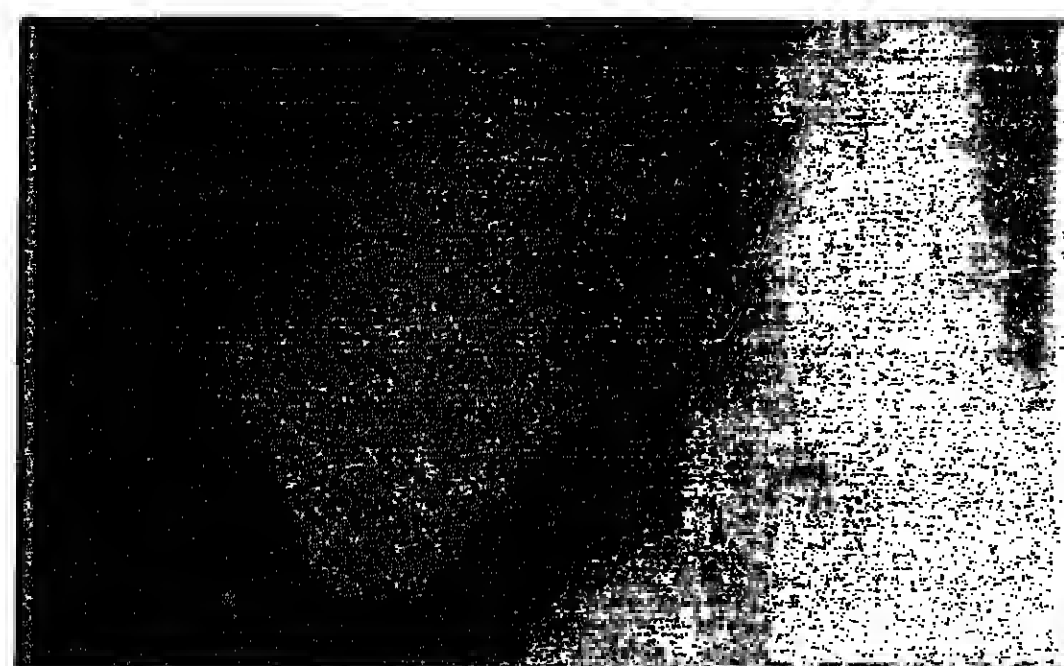
The comet passed 62,406,674 km from earth last Thursday, its closest point on this trip and the climax of the international Halley watch. Many of the 900 scientists involved in the project flocked south of the equator for a better view of the famous heavenly body.

Even as they analyse their observations, comet specialists are applying for continued access to the great observatories until Halley's passes beyond Saturn in mid-1989, eluding their earth-bound telescopes.

By then, they will be competing for chances to use NASA's planned earth-orbiting hubble space telescope, which will be capable of pursuing Halley's to the far end of its 11-billion-km elliptical orbit on the other side of Neptune. "With space telescope, there will be no reason ever to lose the comet again," said astronomer William Keel of the University of Lyden in the Netherlands.

Comets are thought to be left-overs of the solar system's building blocks. Because Halley's is the biggest of about 200 comets that have predictable orbits, scientists have focused on it in hopes of learning what formed the Sun and its nine planets an estimated 4.5 billion years ago. In 30 recorded visits since 240 B.C., Halley's has never been so faint to the eye or so enlightening to scientists.

On its last visit, the comet was much brighter, but scientists were



Halley's Comet photographed on April 13, 62.24 million kilometres from Earth and moving away at 38,400 kilometres per hour.

able to track it for just 30 months during 1909-11. Today's ground telescopes can detect it for nearly seven years.

Five unmanned space probes — two Soviet, two Japanese and one Western European — zipped close by the comet last month and snapped unprecedented photographs. The probes sniffed gases and scooped up dust ejected from Halley's blackened, low-gravity surface.

The sharpest pictures, from the European probe Giotto, revealed a potato-shaped nucleus about 14.4 km long and 4 km wide, with at least three jets of gas and dust from one side. The first clues from the space probes about its chemical makeup are due to be published in London on May 15.

Astronomers at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory in Chile say the information will be compared with data from ground instruments that have tracked Halley's almost daily since October 1982.

Scientists hope to learn whether comets contain self-renewing cells and whether, by crashing to earth, they planted the seeds of this planet's earliest life.

Another question is how soon Halley's will melt away or become so crusty that it stops producing a visible gas halo and tails.

"It's going to take years to put all these results together," said American physicist Susan Wyckoff. "But we're bound to improve our knowledge about the origin and evolution of the solar system."

Using the southern hemisphere's largest telescope, at the Inter-American Observatory, Miss Wyckoff has produced perhaps the brightest images ever of Halley's nucleus on a computer screen. She is optimistic about chances for continued tracking of the comet on its 128,900 kph journey.

"Beyond Jupiter, it will get so cold that it no longer evaporates, so we will be able to study the bare

nucleus all the way out to Neptune's orbit," she said.

Such distant tracking will depend on space telescope. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration planned to launch it in September on a space shuttle, but the launch has been postponed at least a year because of the January explosion of the shuttle Challenger.

The 2.4-metre telescope will orbit above the Earth's atmosphere to achieve images five times sharper than any ground instrument.

But Keel said: "The bulk of the work will continue to be done on the ground. Anyway, there's enough information on Halley's to keep everyone busy until it comes back" in the year 2061.

By that time, astronomers say they hope bright new comets will tell them if Halley's is typical. Miss Wyckoff expects astronomers will find a way to approach a slower comet and bring home a chunk of its nucleus.

## India's environmentalists: win some, lose some

By Darryl D'Monte

BOMBAY, India — How much impact has India's growing environmental movement had on the country's development schemes?

The case of the Silent Valley controversy may be one of the most significant in the Third World. The move to conserve a tiny stretch of virgin monsoon forest in the Indian state of Kerala, rather than dam it for 60 megawatts of power, confronted an orthodox development belief: that the need for cheap power overrode other considerations.

Some 7,000 activists of the Kerala Sahitya Parishat (Science Literature Organisation) waged a sustained campaign to educate people about the im-

portance of preserving the gene pool contained in the Silent Valley forest. The late Indira Gandhi stopped the project, but not before the group had gained the support of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the World Wildlife Fund.

Such clear-cut victories for local environmentalists are relatively rare, but the plans of industrialists are being modified. The argument over the location of the Mathura oil refinery near the Taj Mahal resulted in a decision by the Indian Oil Corporation to use low-sulphur oil at the refinery, in order to reduce acid pollution damaging to the Taj's marble facade.

The company also closed two power stations which contributed

to "acid rain," and as a result sulphur dioxide levels in the vicinity of the Taj have dropped by about 75 per cent. Now Indian Oil officials quip that "the refinery is the best thing that could have happened to the Taj."

Sometimes environmentalists have failed to make their case. When it was proposed that the world's biggest fertiliser plant be situated near Bombay, their claims about pollution dangers were found to be in error. Better arguments against the \$780 million plant were that it would generate only 1,500 jobs, and would not benefit poor local farmers.

According to a member of the official study group on the plant's location, the same sum, invested in small-scale irrigation, would

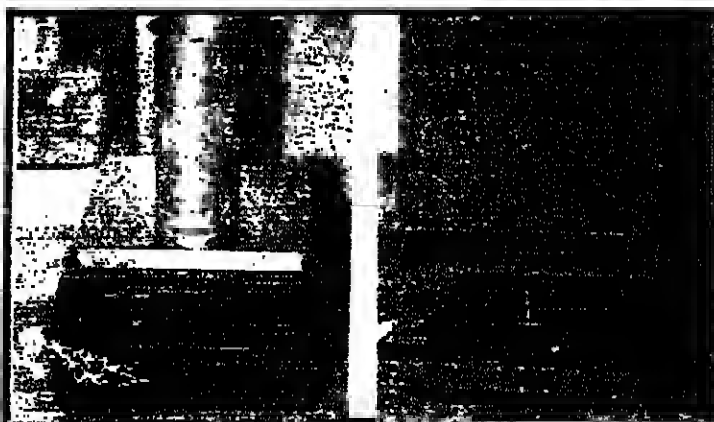
turn a large arid crescent of Bombay's Maharashtra state into "the granary of India."

Perhaps the major impact of India's environmental movement has been to reverse the assumption that large-scale projects equal progress, and to ensure that the questions "Who benefits from development?" and "Is the benefit environmentally sustainable?" are raised before such projects get the go ahead — Earthscan.

Darryl D'Monte is a Bombay-based journalist, whose book, *Temples or Tombs?*, is published by the Centre for Science and Environment, 807 Vishal Bhawan, 95 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019, India.

## Opening of Al Quds Co. workshops for car building and repair

- Advanced electronic equipment and special ones for testing the car's engine
- For the first time in Jordan, employing laser beams for testing the chassis
- Perfection and speed in accomplishing the work are among the basic qualities in our work and can easily be observed in our workshops



Sensitive balance for mixing paint microfilm for the numbers of types of paint in accordance with the types of paint provided by the manufacturing company

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

In the past few years, Jordan has witnessed progress and development in technical and technological fields in literally all aspects & types of work. This progress has been reflected in all aspects of our modern life in view of the wide use of electronic equipment of all types by different people. These equipment have been useful in promoting our local economy and in helping to produce high quality products, enabling us to cope with the world's technological progress. This development is not confined to one field of work only but it is rather comprehensive and embodies various aspects of our life in Jordan. Yesterday, a ceremony was held for the formal opening of Al Quds company workshops for car repair and building, one among the very few companies in Jordan which employs the most up to date equipment and

machinery to help it conduct its business and implement its tasks. The workshops employ laser beams in addition to other precision equipment for testing the heart of the car engine, similar to apparatus used in testing examining patients in clinics and hospitals. This is not unusual for Jordan which possesses great manpower potentials and the workshops guarantee the use of all machines and equipment in the best possible manner at the hands of the highly skilled technicians.

These workshops will offer all types of services to all small and big cars alike. Our services will be mechanical, electrical, body repair, painting spare parts selling and replacement services in addition to an overall testing of the vehicle. These workshops are in fact an integrated unit for all types of car maintenance.

### On the way to the workshops

The Jordan Times yesterday paid a visit to Al Quds workshops at Al Ragha (Al Rajab), some 4.5 kilometres from the railway junction near the Radio and Television Corporation and the road to Abu Alanda Junction and the road then goes to a stretch leading to Sahab. Just one kilometre on, and on to the right hand side of the road you encounter Al Nuzha district where Al Quds workshops are located, exactly 500 metres from the approach to that district. Our workshops are located next to a large number of factories lying nearby. They are set up on a 10 dunum piece of land complete with a car park and other essential utilities.

### Special welcome

At the entrance you will see the reception hall, set up to offer all convenience to the visitor with a receptionist ready at hand to offer you a broad smile and be at your service. Once you tell him about the repair to be done to your vehicle you fill a certain form and then you sit comfortably awaiting your car to come out. The receptionist is a specialised technician and is able to help you in defining the needs of the car and the attention required for it.

Later, a customer can visit the management section where he can meet a group of engineers and specialists and employees in the accountancy and other sections, which among others include one for giving theoretical and practical lessons

and training courses for the staff.

### Testing the heart of the engine (electrocardiogram)

A visit to the workshops where mechanical parts of vehicles are tested can reveal the electronic equipment like that used for testing the heart of the engine. This is an apparatus that can detect any fault with the engine, any problem in the combustion chamber, the carburettor and the electric system of the car. It was made specifically for this purpose by the German Bosch Company. A special equipment is used to test the inside of the engine and can enter from the hole of the plugs in order to detect any problem with the cylinders or pumps, and can reveal any oil leakage or any scratches or grooves in a cylinder, which in turn enable the technician to repair them easily.

### Equipment for testing Carbon monoxide

Our workshops have acquired a new type of equipment for testing the exhaust and the carbon monoxide and can tell two things: First: The polluting effect of carbon monoxide on atmosphere and check any excess ... In accordance with the manufacturing company's regulations. Second: Revealing the excess in exhaust gases and checks increase in the consumption of fuel. This equi-

ment enables the technicians to control the rate of carbon monoxide through adjusting the carburettor or other parts of the engine.

### The car's horsepower

At our workshops we have a new type of machine to test the efficiency of the car and its horsepower. This machine can perform a speedy testing of the car's horsepower and can give a general reading of the car's present condition, compared with perfect condition at the time of manufacture. Our workshops also possess a machine for testing the brakes and can detect any faulty brakes and indicate the remedy required for them. The mechanical section for small cars contains a collection of lifts and a steering balance to control and adjust the tyres. Each technician in our workshops is provided with a special carriage equipped with all instruments required for his work; and all parts of the workshops have pneumatic instruments enabling technicians to accomplish their task with speed and ease.

### Lorries

The part of the workshops assigned for handling lorries are grouped into four categories: — The maintenance unit: Provided with a long ditch that can accommodate two lorries at the same time, each supplied with hydraulic lifts that carry up to 13 tonnes and modern machines for greasing and oiling.

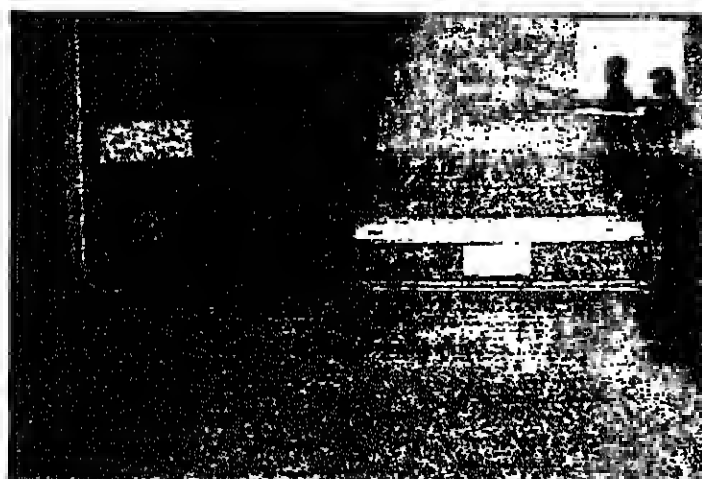
— Chassis adjustment unit: It is provided with a collection of instruments and equipment for adjusting the chassis of lorries made by the Swedish Gossam Company and also equipped with a special apparatus for testing the axles to indicate any deviation, this machine driven by laser beams, is the only one of its type in the whole region. — A unit for testing the durability and condition of brakes. — A unit for testing and checking diesel pumps of different types supplied with a new machine for checking and adjusting pumps.

### Car body repair

At our workshops we have special unit for car body repair, supplied with manual and electrical instruments for welding, and for accurate measurement of body and chassis of small cars, all manufactured by the Swedish Datta Leinz Company. These advanced equipment help in the process of car body repair, aided by a special laser beam and a rule. This section also provides upholstery service for the car's seats.

### Thermal furnace for paint spraying

This special section includes a unit for spraying paint on the body and the thermal furnace can guarantee a lasting painting for the car because all air is pumped out during the painting process and because of its temperature adjusting system. This section has a machine for mixing paint accurately.



### Checking brakes

identical to the original paint, with the help of a sensitive adjusting balance. Also available at this section is a collection of manual equipment and instrument to help with the process.

### 'Support units'

The workshops contain support mechanical units that include a number of fitting machines for making holes and also electrical equipment. There is also a car wash section which employs hot water and shampoo for cleaning cars.

### 'Spare parts'

The company's commercial section has a spare part warehouses with spare parts of Mercedes cars and lorries and other replacements for different cars. There are plans for

enlarging this section to offer better service, and plans have been laid down for enlarging the workshops to include heavy machines and to build car bodies and refrigerator trucks and dumper trucks because there is plenty of space for that.

### 'General services'

At the site of the workshops, visitors find car parks, a restaurant and cafeteria to serve the employees and the customers. A total of 45 technicians are available in addition to eight administration staff members to serve customers.

'JD 750,000'

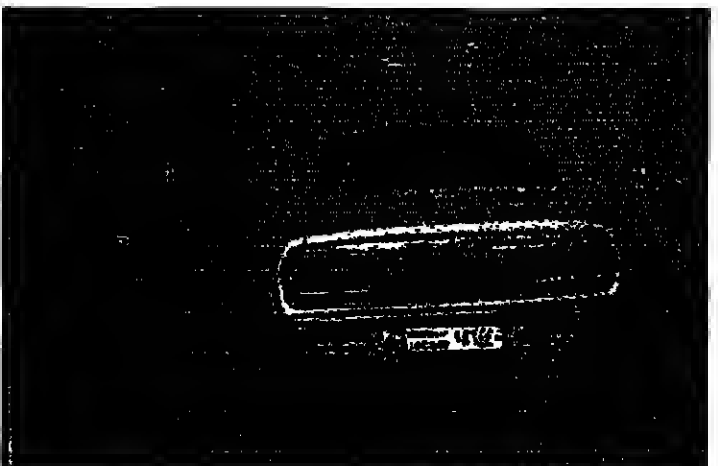
A total of JD 750,000 has been invested in the workshops which offer services at the current market rates with high efficiency and skill, and this is the main aim of this company.



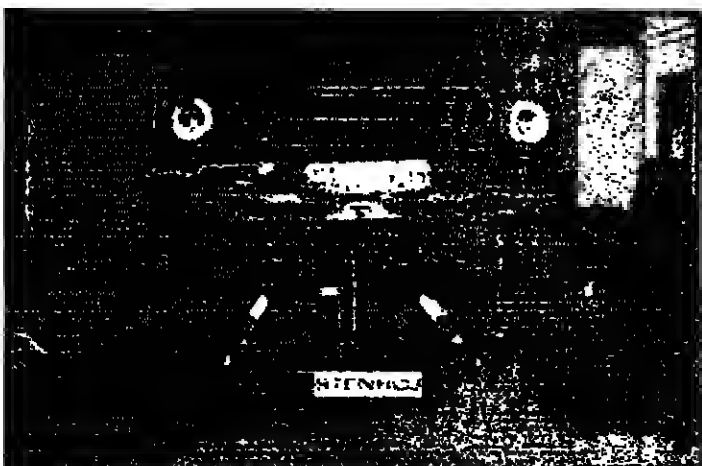
Machine for testing the heart of the engine



Machine for inner testing of the engine



Testing the engine's dynamometer and the horsepower



Steering balance and machine for testing the chassis



## Iraqi World Cup soccer squad leaves for Mexico

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's 22-man national soccer squad left for Mexico to begin training for the World Cup finals beginning there next month.

The Iraqi Football Federation announced the final squad only Monday, with only one major surprise — the absence from the official party of Brazilian team manager Eduardo Coimbra, better known as Edu, and elder brother of Brazilian star Zico.

The federation gave no reason for omitting Edu from the squad, which includes three Brazilian trainers — Evrisio Takkio, Jose De Luis and Carlos Alberto, the latter recently recruited from a coaching job in the United Arab Emirates.

The team itself includes, as expected, star goalkeeper Raad Hammoudi, rated by many observers as the best net-minder in the Arab World, and strikers Hussein Saeed and Ahmad Radi.

All three played key roles in Iraq's campaign to reach Mexico, which culminated in a two-leg regional group final in which they beat Syria 3-1.

Iraq, the current pan-Arab champions will be in group II in Mexico with the host nation and Paraguay and Belgium, and Iraqi officials are hopeful they could

provide one of the surprises of the tournament.

As a reward for reaching the finals each member of the team has already received gifts of a house and a car from President Saddam Hussein, whose son Uday chairs the national soccer federation.

Mohammad Maouche, coach of Algeria which with Morocco completes the Arab contingent among the 24 finalists, studied Iraq closely at last summer's pan-Arab games.

"They have a near-military discipline, a clear-cut attacking game, and are not afraid to shoot in front of goal," he commented.

## Real Madrid set to capture eighth European title today

WEST BERLIN (R) — Real Madrid, the kings of European soccer, are set to write another chapter in their glorious history by capturing their eighth European title when they meet Cologne in the UEFA Cup final Tuesday.

The Spaniards lead 5-1 after the first leg in Madrid last Wednesday and even die-hard West German fans concede that their chances of an upset are slim to say the least.

Cologne also face the disadvantage of not playing in their own stadium after UEFA ordered them to switch the home leg of the final to a venue at least 350 kilometres away following crowd violence during a semifinal match in Belgium.

There are few sides capable of overcoming a four-goal deficit, and, ironically enough, it is Real rather than Cologne who are one of them.

In the third round of this season's competition a defeated Real side left West Germany after being thrashed 5-1 by Borussia Moenchengladbach. But they made a magnificent comeback in the return to win 4-1 and go through on the away goal.

Cologne, playing in their first European final, still cling to the faint hope that they can emulate Real. The motto: "Berlin 4-0" has been painted on the changing room doors at their training ground.

Their wafer-thin chances depend heavily on the dynamic striking duo of Klaus Allofs and Pierre Littbarski.

Allofs, who put Cologne into a surprise lead in Madrid, has notched nine goals in this season's UEFA Cup already while Littbarski is eager to do well in his last game for the club before his transfer to racing Paris.

Littbarski, just back after a serious ankle injury, has the extra incentive of playing in his home city. Despite his presence Cologne do not expect many more than 30,000 people in the Olympic stadium which has a capacity of 76,200.

Real themselves are guarding against complacency.

Trainer Luis Molowny told reporters: "I hope we won't let the title escape. It would be a serious disappointment. It will be difficult as Cologne have enough qualities to make us suffer. Being over-

confident may be very dangerous, all the more when playing a German team."

But all in all, there is little to suggest Real will be plagued by bad luck in their 13th European final. Their exciting strikers Emilio Butragueno, Mexican Hugo Sanchez and Jorge Valdano of Argentina all look good for goals against a fragile Cologne side which only just escaped relegation.

## UBS boosts sailing lead

PORTSMOUTH, England (AP) — UBS Switzerland, using fresh southwest winds near the Azores, boosted its lead in the Whitbread round the world race Monday and organisers said the maxi-yacht seemed set to win the contest.

They said L'Esprit d'Equipe, a mid-sized French entry, led on handicap, followed by Equitey and Law, a small Dutch entry. "My guess is UBS will arrive here Saturday," said Hugh Marriott, a spokesman for the Royal Naval Sailing Association, the race organiser. "She seems to be going twice as fast... she seems pretty secure to win."

Skipped by Pierre Fehlmann, the sleek, 79.3 foot Swiss yacht passed the Azores Monday.

## Rossi may move to France

ROME (R) — Italian World Cup soccer star Paolo Rossi may join a French team next season, the president of his club, A.C. Milan, said in an interview published Sunday.

"Rossi could go to play in France," Silvio Berlusconi told the daily Gazzetta Dello Sport. "Two important clubs have asked for him. I can't give the names because I promised not to."

Berlusconi, a television and property tycoon who bought a controlling interest in A.C. Milan in February, said Rossi had been told of the possible move. "I think he agrees," he added.

Striker Rossi, who will play in his third World Cup starting later this month, joined A.C. Milan last summer after four years with Juventus but has often been out injured this season.

Berlusconi denied rumours A.C. Milan would also sell one of its two England internationals Mark Hateley and Ray Wilkins to make room to buy Brazil's Toninho Cerezo from Roma.

Under Italian soccer federation rules, each first division club may play only two foreigners.

Milan had taken an option on midfielder Cerezo until May 10. Berlusconi was quoted as saying, "But we had to take a global decision as far as the foreign players were concerned. The focal point was Hateley. We decided to keep him and once he was confirmed, then Wilkins was also implicitly confirmed."

Berlusconi said Milan had received offers for striker Hateley from Real Madrid and Barcelona as well as Italian clubs.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Marathon runner badly injured in crash

SYDNEY (R) — Australian long-distance runner Geoff Kirkman has been seriously hurt in a road accident while leading the annual 1,000-kilometre Sydney to Melbourne ultra-marathon race, police said Monday. Kirkman, 35, an Adelaide dentist, suffered a broken pelvis and head injuries Sunday night and was in stable condition in hospital about 400 kilometres southwest of here, a hospital spokesman said. The driver of a car that had attempted to pass Kirkman and his support crew on a main highway was killed in a collision with a truck coming in the opposite direction, police said. The truck swerved into Kirkman's path, hitting him 10 metres. Kirkman had been comfortably leading the race, the world's longest, which is now in its fourth day. Nearing the halfway mark, the new leader is Brian Bloomer, another Australian, who is 25 kilometres ahead of West Australian Joe Record and Yugoslav Dusan Mravljic, running together. Norwegian Per Lind was fourth, another five kilometres behind.

### Djibouti's Salah wins Paris marathon

PARIS (R) — Djibouti's Ahmad Salah won the annual Paris marathon Sunday but his time of two hours 12 minutes 33 seconds was well outside the 2:07:12 world best set by Olympic champion Carlos Lopes of Portugal. Salah was first in Paris in 1984 and the favourite this year. He also triumphed in the inaugural World Cup marathon in Hiroshima, Japan, last year. Jacques Lefrand of France was second in 2:12:55 and compatriot Alexandre Gonzalez third in 2:14:00, over 11,000 participated. The mild spring weather and unusually flat course raised hopes that Salah or fellow countryman Djama Robleh might improve Lopes' mark set in Rotterdam last year. Maria Lelut of France won the women's race in 2:32:16. She was 32nd overall.

### PSV edges closer to clinch Dutch cup

AMSTERDAM (R) — PSV Eindhoven edged closer to the Dutch first division soccer title when they romped to a 4-1 win at sixth-placed Roda J.C. Kerkrade Sunday while defending champions and nearest rivals Ajax Amsterdam maintained their academic hopes with a similar win at Fortuna Sittard. PSV, with 55 points from 31 matches, remain six points clear of Ajax with three matches to play and now require only one point to clinch the title. Ajax, who beat Fortuna Sittard 4-1, are still in the running for the Dutch cup, but can only overhaul PSV in the league with the aid of an extraordinary combination of results — three Ajax wins and three PSV defeats. Third-placed Feyenoord's title hopes were ended when they were beaten 2-1 at home by MVV Maa-

### Nystrom wins fifth tennis Grand Prix

MADRID (R) — Joakim Nystrom won his fifth tennis Grand Prix of the season when he beat fellow-Swede Kent Carlsson 6-1, 6-1 in the final of the \$85,000 Madrid Open Sunday. Nystrom, second to Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl in the Grand Prix standings, swept through the tournament with straight sets victories over all his rivals, including West Germany's Andreas Maurer and Paraguay's Victor Pecci. The two sets of the final were almost identical, with Carlsson winning only the second game. Carlsson looked stronger in the first three games, which took up 30 of the final's 88 minutes. Nystrom lost his service at the start of the second set, but soon recovered to overwhelm Carlsson with powerful two-handed volleys in the remaining five games.

## Liverpool's Catholics, Protestants unite in rare soccer fervour

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — Football is a religion in Liverpool — even local clergymen are wearing red and blue in anticipation of the first all-Merseyside Football Association (F.A.) Cup final on Saturday.

But in a city where one entrance to the Roman Catholic Cathedral is called the "players' tunnel," this hardly raises an eyebrow.

The last time Liverpool and Everton met in a major showdown, Sunday church services were cancelled in this industrial northern city in deference to the 1984 League Cup final.

This year both the Catholic archbishop and Protestant bishop are travelling to Wembley for the match, and a huge gathering of local clergymen planned for May 10 has been postponed.

Such is the fervor surrounding the game that dogs in the street are wearing red or blue scarves tied to their collars.

"The atmosphere is electric at the moment," Jimmy King told Reuters at the Everton supporters' club where he is secretary.

"The match is the one topic of conversation in the pubs." The F.A. Cup is not the only thing at stake. At the back of people's minds is the Brussels' Heysel stadium, where 39 people died after rioting at the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus.

With the anniversary of that night fast approaching on May 29, many see the Merseyside final as an ideal opportunity to restore the image of a city hit by the recession.

The scars of Heysel are still felt in the city today.

"The only thing we had left in Liverpool was our football trophies and we were robbed of those that night," says the archbishop's spokesman, Paul Thompson.

Rivalry between Liverpool and Everton has always been strong but now the heat is really on as league champions Liverpool chase a league and cup double, last achieved by Arsenal in 1971.

"The match means a tremendous amount to the players," says Liverpool chief executive Peter Robinson. "For years people have dreamt that the two teams would meet in the F.A. Cup final."

In the 1970s and early 1980s Liverpool were not only the local soccer kings but dominated European competitions as well. Less than a mile away Everton looked on in envy, their trophy room — and often their terraces — bare.

But since 1984 Everton have won the F.A. Cup, the European Cup Winners' Cup, and wrenched the English championship from Liverpool's grasp in 1985.

With their Anfield and Goodison Park grounds separated by only a few acres of rough grassland, there is no geographical reason why a Liverpoolian should support Liverpool or Everton.

Nor is there any religious rivalry between the sides, as is the case with supporters of the two Glasgow-based Scottish teams, Celtic and Rangers.

"It's an inbuilt thing," says Bobby Gill, secretary of Liverpool supporters' club. "There are families split down the middle here."

"But most of the time there's a friendly atmosphere when the two teams meet — it's a family outing."

No-one expects any crowd trouble at Wembley.

Alec Doswell, chairman of a local committee aimed at stamping out soccer violence, told Reuters: "We think the match will show violence is not part of Liverpool's make-up."

Gill says the rival fans drink in each other's clubs, a "friendly" soccer match is planned between them and many will be travelling together in the Wembley-bound coaches.

At one Liverpool factory, souvenir mugs for the final are selling faster than those marking the wedding of Queen Elizabeth's son Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson on July 23. Eighty thousand of them are being despatched but off the kiln.

Ray Sanders, owner of the pottery, says the football mugs are so popular he has taken on extra staff — rare in an area where unemployment runs at 25 per cent.

In a city where queues at the unemployment offices are even longer than those outside the grocers on match day and local unrest sparked into street riots five years ago, football gives people something to look forward to at the end of the week.

"It's the most important thing in some people's lives," says Derek Haxton, the deputy leader of Liverpool city council — and a man rumoured to wear an Everton shirt in bed.

Only 25,000 tickets are available to each club but 80,000 Liverpoolians are expected to travel to Wembley in the hope of picking up tickets on the black market.

"Saturday is a big day for weddings," says Thompson. "So we shall see where people's loyalties really lie."

The players of both teams will fly back to Liverpool on the same plane the day after the match and parade through the streets in a city-wide celebration — whatever the outcome.

"It'll be like the papal visit all over again," Thompson predicts. People have fond memories of the all-Liverpool league cup final two years ago.

"The atmosphere was fantastic. I had red and blue scarves in the back of my cab, all at the same time. Everyone was heading for the pubs and you could hardly move in them," said one local taxi driver.

Liverpool won that match 1-0 after a replay but Everton manager Howard Kendall believes his players have now shaken off Liverpool's shadow.

He compares them to the classic Everton side that won the league title in 1970 when he was an outstanding half-back.

"The '70s side were a delight to play in and this side is the same. They have been successful, entertaining and scored a lot of goals. This cup final will go down in history as a great event and we're very proud to be part of that."

The match will be Everton's third successive F.A. Cup final and they are determined not to repeat last season's defeat at the hands of Manchester United.

Another person with something to prove on May 10 is local psychic Ivy Lea Turner. She conferred with the spirits and they told her Liverpool would win 2-0.

Ivy's forecasts are not to be taken lightly — she predicted an all-Merseyside final at the start of the season, as well as the royal wedding... but she is a Liverpool fan, after all.

## Gomez, Graf take U.S. clay court tennis titles

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Andres Gomez of Ecuador said he was right on course and West German Steffi Graf kept up her winning ways as the pair captured the singles titles Sunday at the U.S. clay court tennis championships.

The second-seeded Gomez, gearing up for the French Open tournament, knocked off top seed Thierry Tulasne of France 6-4, 7-6 (7-1) to claim the \$51,000 first prize with his fifth victory without a loss to the Frenchman.

Number one seed Graf came back from match point down in the second set to beat third seed Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 2-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4 for her third consecutive title victory on the circuit and a \$38,000 prize.

Trailing 2-5, 30-40 in the second set, Graf's winning streak appeared all but over. But the 16-year-old West German stiffened to win the game and then broke Sabatini at love.

Sabatini, 15, seemed to tire as the set moved into the tiebreak and Graf seized control. The West German raced to a 3-love lead in the final set and then held off the comeback Sabatini, who pulled even at 4-all.

In a rivalry many expect will rage for years to come, Graf is now 3-0 against Sabatini — all close, three-set matches.

Men's winner Gomez said he felt he could play even better and hoped his game would peak in Paris.

"I still don't think I'll be playing my best tennis until I get to the French. That's what I'm aiming for," he said.

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## Tunisian engineer assesses Arab telecommunications needs

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Tunisian engineer Ridha Guelloz, recently assessed future telecommunications in the Arab World and said one of the problems for the future will be to use "the highest level of technology in order to give the Arab World reliable communications."

Focusing on Arabsat — the satellite-oriented consortium of Arab League members — Mr. Guelloz said that improvements in its current services must be made, but this will require technical research and investment. Technicians, he said in an interview, will be able to work out "the best compromises in order to get the right standards and work together and connect networks."

Economics, however, is the bottom line, he said. Already a consortium of Arab and European companies have come up with a proposal to offset Arabsat operating costs by buying broadcasting time on the system. Arab members — there are 22 — which might use the broadcasts on their national networks would not be charged for programming. The consortium could sell advertising time during the broadcasts as a way to cover its expenses.

Future financing of Arab telecommunications must take into account another preliminary plan to create a pan-Arab community television channel for the entire region. Such a project will have to carefully consider both the individual national requirements of the countries concerned as well as their cultural needs, Mr. Guelloz said.

"We hope that, thanks to the Arabsat system, there will be a possibility to unify some of the languages (dialects), the way of being, and behaviour in the Arab World." It would mean a greater homogenisation of Arabic with various Arab cultural expressions eventually becoming more alike, Mr. Guelloz acknowledged, but he said this will take time and a great deal of planning to reach such a long-range goal.

To achieve that, Mr. Guelloz said, there must be a general will to do so. When asked if he will exist yet, he said, "I don't know if I can answer that." The priority, he said, remains "to produce and produce and produce" as many hours of Arabic programming as possible.

If an Arabic network is to become a reality, the question remains as to who will finance such a venture, as Saudi Arabia currently provides a significant portion of Arabsat funding. "We have tried to calculate ... the purchase of Arab cities of small dishes to receive" such transmissions and it would represent around 10 times the cost of the current Arabsat system, Mr. Guelloz said.

At the moment the Tunisian ministry of communications employs Mr. Guelloz as chief of transmission research. There, he said, he takes care of "all new projects" from initial studies through awarding of contracts.

Tunisia owns about a one per cent share in the Arabsat system, although it is involved in the entire process, providing, for example, engineers for the Arabsat staff. Its remote control station is located in Dkhila.

Mr. Guelloz recently completed a one-month trip to the United States where he attended a conference in San Diego, California. He made side trips to the Kennedy Space Centre in Texas; Seattle, New York City, and Washington.

## U.S. retrieves most of its foreign grants

WASHINGTON (AP) — Much of the billions of dollars the United States spends on foreign aid quickly returns to the United States, the budgetary watchdog agency for the U.S. Congress says.

The money returns in the form of purchases of U.S. goods and of wages, salaries and other payments in the United States, the General Accounting Office (GAO) says.

The GAO said a large part of the money also eventually returns to the United States in the form of loan repayments.

The bureau, which watches spending for Congress, sampled the year that ended Sept. 30, 1984. Its report was written for Representative David R. Obey, Democrat from Wisconsin, chairman of the Subcommittee on foreign operations in the House Appropriations Committee, dated March 7. It was made available to reporters last week.

Congress approved \$5.7 billion for loans to buy military equipment, and another \$700 million in grants. All of this was to be spent in the United States, except for a small proportion in Israel, said Ms. Julia McCabe, of the GAO.

The loans are given on easy terms and are intended to be repaid, although other GAO reports show some borrowers are behind in their payments.

The U.S. Agency for International Development spent

\$4.39 billion, mostly in long-term loans that other nations used to buy goods in the United States. The loans are also to be repaid to the United States.

The GAO traced payments of \$1.5 billion by the aid agency in 1984 to the United States.

"The \$1.5 billion is certainly an understatement of the amount coming back to this country," Mr. Lynn Moore, project manager for this part of the report, said in an interview. "It wasn't possible to separate it all out."

The report does not include well over a billion dollars in loans and grants for food aid, almost all of which buys U.S. farm products or goes to U.S. shippers.

Congress also appropriated \$1.54 billion for six international organizations which loan money to poor countries.

In turn, the organizations — the World Bank, which had the bulk of the money; the Inter-American Development Bank; the Asian Development Bank; the African Development Bank Group; the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund — spent \$1.59 billion in the United States.

In addition, the U.S. Export-Import Bank received appropriations of \$1.42 billion and disbursed \$1.78 billion, "virtually all... to U.S. suppliers," according to the report. This bank lends money to foreign buyers to encourage them to buy U.S. goods.

## Tokyo summit agrees to scheme to fine-tune global exchange rates

TOKYO (AP) — The United States won the support of its summit partners on Monday for a scheme for fine-tuning the international exchange-rate system to prevent the wild fluctuations that have occurred in recent years, complicating world trade.

"The process has been strengthened," U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III told reporters.

He said the proposal is based on a mechanism that builds upon the kind of coordinated multi-nation intervention in currency markets that helped bring the U.S. dollar more in line over the past few months with other major currencies.

Mr. Baker did not spell out details of the agreement, saying specifics would be released on Tuesday.

But other U.S. officials said the system would use economic factors such as interest rates, unemployment and inflation levels to trigger possible action — or at least discussions — on ways to put the brakes on fluctuations like the dollar's rise and fall against the Japanese yen.

Such a scheme would set in motion a multinational effort to reimpose some degree of government control over currencies.

Under the current "floating" system, in place for the past 14 years, currencies have risen or fallen with market pressures, making it difficult for exporters to set prices. Exporters in countries with lower rates also hold an advantage over their competitors in countries whose currencies are valued higher.

Under the plan, if one or another set of economic indicators grew or shrank beyond pre-

determined levels, it would trigger a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the major economic powers.

This group, known in financial circles as the Group of Five (G-5), is already in place and includes the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan. The group meets from time to time to oversee currency issues.

Mr. Baker said that, as part of the new plan, Canada and Italy would be able to join this group from time to time "when their interests are involved."

An earlier administration-backed proposal to expand the group to seven members permanently ran into opposition from some U.S. allies, especially France, sources said.

Mr. Baker said the final solution — permitting Canada and Italy to participate only when those countries are directly involved — appeared to be a compromise that was acceptable to all.

Prodding Mr. Baker to seek a solution was the United States' record \$150 billion trade deficit, blamed in part on the strong value of the dollar in recent years versus currencies of other countries.

Last September, under Mr. Baker's prodding, the five major financial powers got together at the Plaza Hotel in New York and agreed to intervene in currency markets — actually buying and selling large quantities of dollars

— to help stabilize the dollar's value.

"We prefer to concentrate, quite frankly, on finding ways to enhance international economic cooperation and coordination or improve the workings of the system rather than talk about intervention," Mr. Baker told a recent summit news briefing.

The Baker proposal for using economic indicators as a means of helping to stabilize currency fluctuations was first raised at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) last month. IMF policy makers voiced interest in pursuing the plan.

## Losses mount for Saudi shipping firm

RIYADH (R) — The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia, the biggest Saudi shipping line, announced a heavier loss and a drop in cargo carried in 1985, and said an overall fall in Saudi imports was a main cause.

The company, 25 per cent owned by the government, said in a statement to shareholders that it posted a 54.4 million riyal (\$14.9 million) loss in 1985 against a 5.1 million (\$1.4 million) loss in 1984. Revenues from shipping dro-

pped to 307 million riyals (\$84 million) from 345 million (\$94.5 million), while other revenues fell to 62 million riyals (\$17 million) from 103.5 million (\$28.4 million) a year earlier.

The company's total assets and liabilities fell to 1.23 billion riyals (\$337 million) from 1.6 billion (\$438 million) in 1984.

The cargo carried by the company dropped 6.2 per cent to 1.3 million tonnes, reflecting a fall in imports to the kingdom. Overall shipments into Jeddah on the Red Sea fell 24.9 per cent compared with 1984 and into Dammam in the Gulf by 40 per cent, the company said.

The company, established in 1979, has six cargo ships and a petrochemical tanker.

## Iraq to expand new oil pipeline

LONDON — Iraq will next month invite companies to bid for the construction of the second phase of the new trans-Saudi Arabian oil pipeline, which will allow a significant expansion of Iraqi exports.

The first stage of the pipeline was completed last September, joining Iraq's southern oilfields to Saudi Arabia's existing 1,200 kilometre Petroline, which itself links the kingdom's eastern oilfields to Yanbu.

The 630 kilometre Iraqi link was built under a \$508 million contract by Italian and French companies. The line has a capacity of 500,000 barrels per day, and the second phase, scheduled for completion in 1987, will raise this to 610,000 barrels per day.

In recent years Iraq has moved rapidly to diversify its oil export outlets following the closure of its Gulf ports by Iranian military action and of a trans-Syrian pipeline by the Damascus government.

## Sudanese economic recovery seen remote

KHARTOUM (R) — Years of political turmoil and financial mismanagement have taken Sudan to the brink of bankruptcy with no realistic chance of a quick turnaround, experts say.

Sudan is burdened by a foreign debt estimated at \$10 billion, falling export earnings, inflation running at 40 per cent, an unproductive bureaucracy and a three-year-old civil war in the south of the country.

"I cannot see a government in the near future with enough political will to take drastic measures to get the economy moving in the right direction," one Western expert told Reuters. "Muddling through is more like it."

Other experts agree that political sensitivities are likely to inhibit Sudan's new government taking serious steps to redress the economy.

Sudan last month held its first multi-party elections since 1968 and politicians are now trying to form a government of national unity to take over from the military, which ousted president Jaafar Numeiri a year ago.

The government will have to move quickly to work out an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which in February cut off further loans after Sudan failed to pay some \$230 million in arrears.

The experts say it is essential for Sudan to restore its credibility as a credit-worthy country.

The IMF has been pressing for

## Indian economy faces hard times

BOMBAY (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has forsaken quiet weekend retreats at his farmhouse near Delhi to tour drought-stricken areas, underlining the concern he feels at the threat to India's strongest economic pillar — food self-sufficiency.

The drought and a ballooning trade deficit have added to the list of problems Mr. Gandhi faces.

As his government fights Sikh extremists in the northern state of Punjab and tries to cool communal tensions in neighbouring Haryana and Kashmir, economic setbacks have prompted opposition parties to launch fresh attacks.

"Gandhi's economic policy is helping the rich and raising food prices," Marxist leader, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee, told parliament.

Mr. Gandhi's attempts in February to impose stringency measures brought his first major challenge since taking power on Oct. 31, 1984, following the assassination of his mother Indira.

The move to boost government revenues by increasing official prices of bread and petrol sparked political protests, rowdy street demonstrations and a national strike.

analysts say the figures are unrealistic, being based only on a wholesale price index of a few basic items and not on retail prices.

Also economists and bankers told Reuters they were worried about a trade deficit officially estimated at more than \$5.83 billion in the year ended in March, compared with \$4.43 billion in the previous year.

Exports are not picking up because Indian goods are expensive.

Prospects for concessional aid — India was the biggest recipient until a few years ago — are bleak. Aid from the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, dropped last year to 22 per cent of total IDA disbursements from 40 per cent in 1980.

The uncertain foreign aid prospects threaten India's \$267 billion five-year anti-poverty plan. To keep the debt service burden manageable, New Delhi has been cautious over foreign borrowing.

But the aid shortfall might push up the figure of concessional loans to more than \$2 billion this year against an average of \$1.2 billion a year since 1980, bankers said.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Interesting new situations arise for you early in the day so be sure to be up and about early so you can get the benefit of this condition. Creativity is heightened.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A friend can give you a modern idea that can help you to gain some wish that means a great deal to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact a most prominent person you know who can guide you on how to best use your finest talents.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Arrange a trip that could bring you greater success, but don't delay or you could lose out where it counts the most.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Improve your image with the public in general and put your best foot forward. Keep calm, cool and collected.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Forget all those antiquated ideas and become more modern so that you can get ahead much faster.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Begin the new week properly by using novel business systems and become more efficient and skillful.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get together with those you trust and act in a positive manner and then you can gain your aims quickly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Yesterday you decided on a new method for improving your activities so get busy and try it out today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Enjoy a different kind of entertainment that you have not delved into before this, but watch expenses.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) All kinds of situations arise at home, but handle them in a most efficient manner. Be cooperative with family members.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use advanced ideas and you can make your activities more profitable. Gain the data you need from experts.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get right into practical plans you have made and gain success with them. Try to be more modern.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will definitely be a product of the Jet Age and at an early age should be sent to the most modern schools where your progeny can make rapid progress. Your progeny will go from one interest to another very quickly in order to round out the knowledge.

## THE Daily Crossword

by James R. Burns

ACROSS

1 Svelte

5 Take — at (try)

10 Kind of doll

14 Middle East bread

15 Allen or Martin

16 Holly

17 Roman date

18 Detection device

19 Locale

20 Aeronautics

23 Loathe

24 Litter or Arthur

25 Duties

28 Church towers

33 Archetype

34 Wing-like

35 Distinctive time period

36 Smoke clearer

40 Poker stakes

41 Protrusion

42 Grow

43 Cabal members

46 Eater's Sias

47 Cat's paw

48 Participle

49 Trip the — (dances)

56 Cerebrates

57 Bird of prey

58 Fair

59 Puerto —

60 Shirt feature

61 Sit — a fire

62 Algebran port

63 Great numbers

64 Secretary

DOWN

1 Short drive

2 Venetian

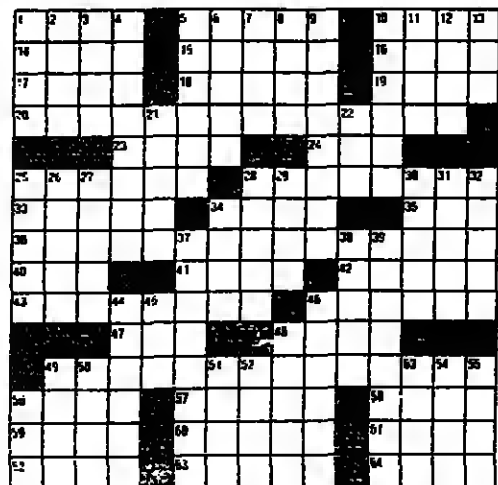
3 Roman road

4 Newspaper part

5 Possessions

6 Cache

7 Oak Ridge's state: abbr.



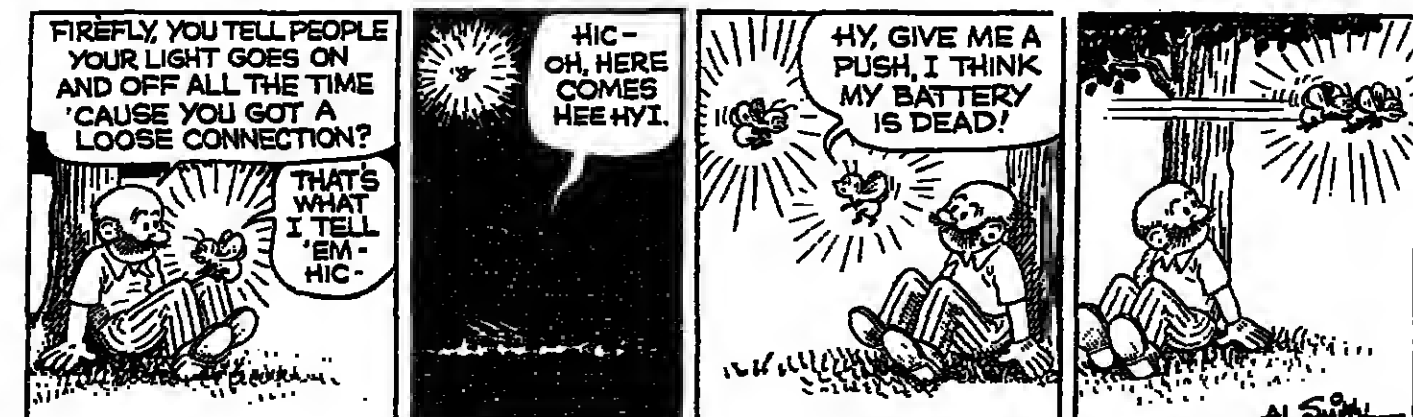
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	DOWN	1	Short drive	44	Urges along	51	Hairpiece
2	VENETIAN	2	Venetian	45	Traffic sign	52	US critic
3	ROMAN ROAD	3	Roman road	46	Vocal	53	Painted
4	NEWSPAPER PART	4	Newspaper part	47	Compositions	54	misadventure
5	POSSESSIONS	5	Possessions	48	Relatives	55	Chet
6	CACHE	6	Cache	49	Animal refuge	56	Golf teacher
7	OAK RIDGE'S STATE: ABBR.	7	Oak Ridge's state: abbr.	50	Paravian		

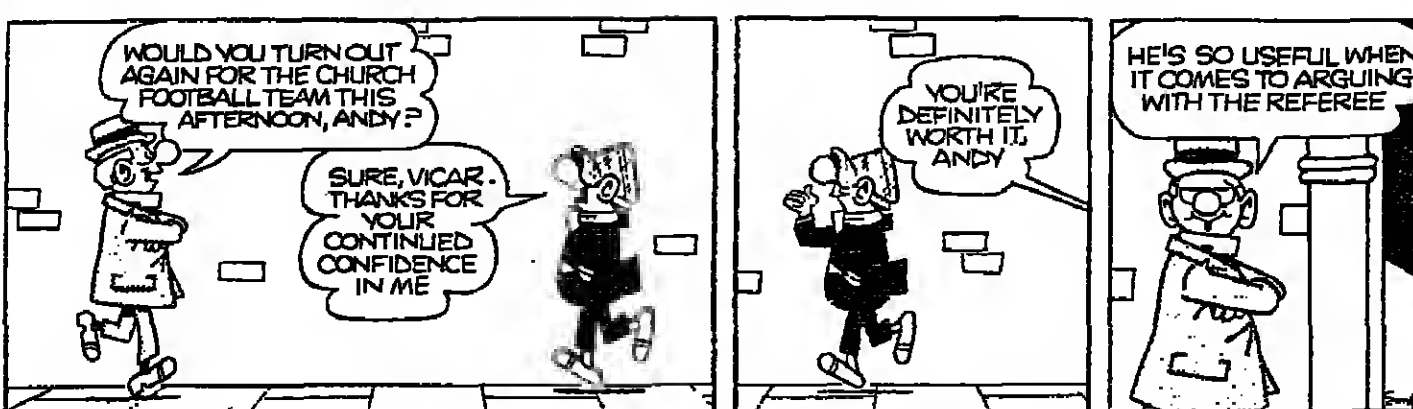
## Peanuts



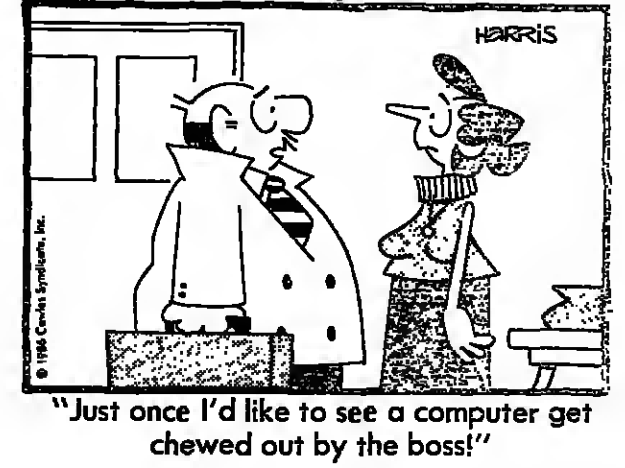
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp

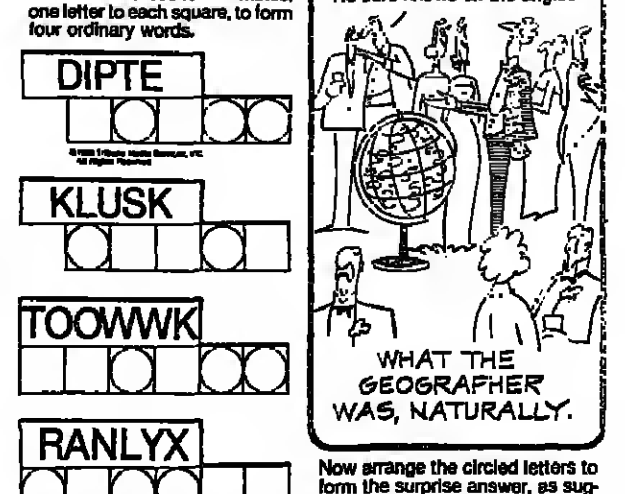


## THE BETTER HALF.



## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "OOOOOOOOOO" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VYING LIBEL FESTAL CODGER

Answer: As some say, should never get beaten when bad—EGGS



# U.S. panel to probe fiery breakup of unmanned rocket

## 3 accidents cripple U.S. ability to launch satellites

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — A panel of experts has been appointed to look into the fiery weekend breakup of an unmanned American rocket in a failure that raises fresh questions about the future of the U.S. space programme.

Technicians have already begun examining computer data seeking clues to why an engine of the Delta rocket failed shortly after liftoff from here on Saturday night and forced safety officers on the ground to ignite explosives on board.

Space agency Associate Administrator Rear Admiral Richard Truly Sunday created an eight-member panel to find out what caused the space programme's third major accident this year. He ordered the experts from the space agency and the U.S. military to report by July 2.

The slender, unmanned Delta rocket, carrying a \$57.5 million weather satellite, was destroyed over the Atlantic by remote control 91 seconds after liftoff when the engine failed and sent the rocket tumbling widely off course.

The Delta accident, coupled with the space shuttle disaster that killed seven people on Jan. 28 and the explosion of an air force Titan rocket last month, has hobbled the United States' ability to launch satellites into orbit.

All three programmes have been temporarily grounded.

"This suggests we have a real quality control problem in the aerospace industry," John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists said when learning of the accident.

Space agency officials hope the source of the failure can be found and remedied in time for the next Delta launch on Aug. 19 for a classified mission for President Reagan's "Star Wars" space-based anti-missile project.

Investigators are expected to focus on the main engine of the rocket's first stage, which sent the rocket spinning wildly when it shut down two minutes early.

Space agency officials said experts are looking at a number of possible causes, including faulty engine sensors, a defective self-

destruct system and the remote one of sabotage.

"At the beginning of an investigation, you can never rule anything out," space agency spokesman Hugh Harris said. "That means they haven't ruled out sabotage." He emphasised, however, "this doesn't mean anyone at this point thinks that's what happened."

Lawrence Ross, director of space flight at the agency's Lewis Research Centre and a prominent rocket expert, was named chairman of the Delta panel.

The Delta accident was only the 12th in 178 launchings of the three-stage rocket since 1960. Until Saturday, Delta rockets had taken off 43 times in a row without a serious mishap.

## U.S. accused of SALT-II propaganda

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet commentator Monday accused Washington of mounting a propaganda campaign over observance of the SALT-II treaty and said this did not augur well for the next round of nuclear disarmament talks.

Alexander Malyshevskii of the official agency Novosti also charged "some forces" in the United States with trying to provoke a Soviet walkout from the talks.

He was commenting on the next round of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on long- and medium-range nuclear missiles and space weapons, opening in Geneva on Thursday.

The 1979 Strategic Arms Lim-

itation (SALT-II) Treaty was never ratified, but both superpowers say they are remaining within the limits. Washington has recently accused the Kremlin of violating it by deploying a second new long-range missile, the SS-25.

Malyshevskii reiterated Soviet denials, saying Moscow's adherence to the treaty was shown by data published by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff some time ago.

"In order to cover up its own actions and schemes, Washington has started a new propaganda campaign over the alleged violations of SALT-II by the Soviet side," he said.

"Such activities do not augur well for the next round of the talks," he said.

Malyshevskii referred to the breakdown of disarmament talks in November 1983, when the Soviet side walked out saying that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe had rendered the negotiations meaningless.

He said "some forces" in the United States would like to create a similar atmosphere.

"One thing is certain... the Soviet Union will not allow itself to be deceived and will not permit the talks to be used as a cover-up," he said.

## Extremists kill 7 more in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists have killed seven people in Punjab in apparent reprisal for last week's police raid to dislodge separatists from the Sikhs' holiest shrine, Amritsar's Golden Temple, police said Monday.

The attacks came as the state's moderate Sikh Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala battled a revolt within his own Akali Dal Party by members who accused him of violating the sanctity of the shrine.

Mr. Barnala ordered commando-led security forces into the sprawling marble complex on Wednesday to oust separatists who had declared a Sikh nation, Khalistan, in northern India just 24 hours earlier.

Police said extremists shot dead seven people in four attacks on Sunday taking the toll in five days of reprisal killings to at least 18.

The biggest attack was at Batala town where gunmen shot dead a man and his two sons who were threshing wheat in a field.

The raid, which failed to capture the separatist leaders, has plunged Mr. Barnala into the worst political crisis of his seven months in office.

Three of his ministers and a dozen senior state officials have resigned since Friday in protest at the raid, which was the first time security forces had entered the inner precincts of the shrine since the Indian army stormed it with tanks in June 1984 to flush out extremists.

More than 1,000 people died in that assault, which angered many of India's 14 million Sikhs and led to the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards in October 1984.

The Akali Dal dissidents called for the removal of Mr. Barnala, who came to power in September after signing a peace accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that ended direct rule from New Delhi.

Political analysts said fear of reimposition of direct rule or rule by the Delhi-appointed Punjab governor could limit the revolt in Akali Dal ranks.

They said Mr. Barnala seemed politically safe for the moment since the rebels had mustered the support of only 23 of the party's 73 state assemblymen. Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and other opposition parties have also pledged to support Mr. Barnala in the 117-seat legislature.

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Police said they were seeking a further 12 dissidents on suspicion of masterminding the protest, in which offices of President Chun Doo Hwan's Democratic Justice Party (DJP) were set ablaze along with an anti-riot police vehicle and a civilian car.

DJP executives met Monday to discuss the Incheon incident and said in a statement the party could no longer tolerate "revolutionary, violent activities by leftist forces."

They urged the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to end street rallies demanding election reforms.

But dissident leader Kim Young-Sam accused police of deliberately preventing a planned NKDP Incheon rally by firing tear gas to provoke the demonstrators and pledged that he would continue to lead a campaign to end what he called dictatorship in the country.

Mr. Kim urged Mr. Chun to present plans to democratic reforms to help and violent protests by students and warned the United States that anti-American sentiments were growing here because Washington supported "the dictatorial regime."

## Colombo looks for rebel link in plane explosion

COLOMBO (R) — Caps bearing the insignia of Tamil guerrillas were found in the debris of an Air Lanka jet after a bomb blast that killed at least 15 people may have been part of a cargo consignment, airline officials said Monday.

Authorities were now looking for other clues to Saturday's blast on the Tristar jet minutes before it was to have taken off from Colombo for the Maldives in the Indian Ocean.

The Sri Lankan government has blamed the blast on guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state.

But one airline official said Monday the caps with the "Black Tiger" insignia were made commercially in Thailand and had been consigned to the Maldives, probably for sale there.

Air Lanka Chairman Rakesh Wickramanayake said Sunday night the bomb may have been planted in a basket of vegetables consigned for the Maldives.

He said the confirmed death toll was 15, all foreigners apart from one Sri Lankan, while 40 people were injured.

Mr. Wickramanayake said an earlier official death toll of 22 might have been due to double counting in the confusion.

An airline spokesman said nine of the dead had been identified while six bodies were charred beyond recognition.

The nine identified were two Japanese, a Frenchman, two Maldivians, three Sri Lankans and a Mr. Frank whose nationality was not known, the spokesman said.

He said eight more people were unaccounted for but they could be at hotels. They were a British family of three, a French couple, and three whose names were known but not their nationalities.

The spokesman said relatives of people killed or injured would be given two free return tickets to Sri Lanka.

A hospital plane meanwhile arrived from Switzerland to pick up victims who want to be treated in Europe. Hospital sources said 12 passengers were still undergoing treatment, mainly for burns, and their condition was stable.

President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives condemned the bombing as "a senseless act of terrorism."

He said in a message to the Sri Lankan government "our indignation and anguish over the incident is doubled by the fact that the flight was bound for Malé and a Maldivian woman and her four-year-old son were among those who died in the blast."

## Waldheim harbours high hopes in roundup polls

VIENNA (R) — Kurt Waldheim's narrow failure to win an absolute majority in presidential elections Sunday means Austria must wait five weeks longer to know who will succeed Rudolf Kirchschlaeger as head of state.

Dr. Waldheim, a two-term U.N. secretary general who has spent two months denying world accusations that he covered up a Nazi past and was involved in war crimes by Hitler's army, was close to tears as the results were announced Sunday night.

After a cliffhanging count when it seemed he might just scrape home, Interior Minister Karl Blecha announced that Dr. Waldheim — backed by Austria's Conservative Opposition People's Party (OEVP) — won just 49.64 per cent of the vote.

Former Health Minister Kurt Steyrer, supported by the ruling Socialist Party (SPOE) of Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, took 43.66 per cent, ecologist Freda Meissner-Blau 5.5 per cent and extreme rightwinger Otto Scrinzi 1.2 per cent.

A run-off between Dr. Waldheim and Steyrer will take place on June 8.

Commentators said the result was certain to spark more bitter controversy over Dr. Waldheim's past. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said his election would be "a real tragedy" and a U.S. Justice Department committee has recommended he should be barred from the United States.

Despite having the presidency snatched from his grasp at the last minute — a late forecast giving him just above 50 per cent caused premature conservative jubilation — 67-year-old Waldheim said the result was "a great success."

The 2,343,387 votes cast in his favour showed that his ideas for a strong presidency had been accepted by a large proportion of the Austrian people and he was expected to pursue this line for the run-off with Mr. Steyrer on June 8.

Mr. Steyrer, 65, whose campaign has been totally overshadowed by the allegations against Dr. Waldheim, said he was happy with the result as polls had given him only 27 per cent of support at the start of the campaign.

He was confident that the cards would be "dealt anew" for the second round, pointing out that the only previous run-off, in 1951, had been won by the first-round underdog.

"I believe that my chances in the second round of this election are absolutely intact and I am sure and confident that we will gain many people to my side," he told reporters after the results were announced.

Meissner-Blau, 59, told Reuters she was thrilled by the result, which she said augured well for the Greens ecological movement.

in parliamentary elections due by next April.

Neither she nor Scrinzi will advise their supporters how to vote in the second round.

Although the Austrian presidency has been treated by Mr. Kirchschlaeger and his postwar predecessors as a largely ceremonial job, both the SPOE and the OEVP regard the present election as of great importance.

All Austrian heads of state since the war have been Socialists. The election of a conservative president would break the sequence and boost OEVP morale in the run-up to the next parliamentary elections. The OEVP was last in national government in 1970.

Dr. Waldheim has promised to exercise more fully the head of state's hitherto neglected constitutional powers. As president he would have the right to dissolve parliament and call early elections.

Sunday's outcome was uncertain until the last moment.

After early Interior Ministry predictions had the two main candidates neck-and-neck with around 47 per cent, a far weaker showing than expected by Mr. Steyrer in late Vienna results took Dr. Waldheim to the verge of first-round victory.

Early editions of Monday's mass-circulation newspapers jumped the gun. Kurier said: "Forecast: Clear victory for Kurt Waldheim" even less cautious, the conservative Neue Kronen Zeitung proclaimed "Majority for Waldheim."

Austrian commentators Monday portrayed Dr. Waldheim as the big winner of the election despite his failure to gain an absolute majority, and said the Socialists would have to adopt a new strategy if Mr. Steyrer were to improve his chances.

The independent popular daily Kurier noted the losses sustained by the Socialists in their traditional strong constituencies, where "apparently the lack of confidence in the Socialists was particularly strong."

The commentators agreed that allegations about Dr. Waldheim's World War II record had contributed to his strong showing.

"Waldheim goes as top favourite into the next round," wrote Thomas Chorberr, chief editor of the conservative daily Die Presse.

"Foreigners, if they are wise, should remain silent in the next five weeks — what appeared up to now has been hugely unproductive," he said in reference to disclosures from abroad about Dr. Waldheim's war record.

Chorberr said Socialist politicians would have to consider whether Dr. Waldheim's ability to win votes even in Socialist strongholds represented a reaction to foreign attacks on the former U.N. chief or disillusionment with Socialist policies.

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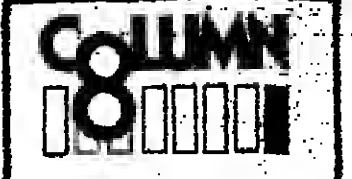
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## Saudis seek Roman ship in Red Sea

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia is carrying out sonic surveys of the Red Sea coast south of Jeddah to find remains of vessels and other ruins dating back to the Greek and Roman periods, the official Saudi Press Agency has reported. It quoted the director of Jeddah's Archaeology Department, Abdul Rahman Kabbawi, as saying some 30 square kilometres had already been scanned in the area, 75 kilometres south of Jeddah. The agency quoted some divers and archaeologists helping with the work as saying they had seen remains of 2,000-year-old vessels in the area.

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**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND COLIN COLEMAN  
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—From time to time, the Negative Double appears in your column. Could you give us a brief explanation of this convention?  
—E.B., New York, N.Y.

A.—How many times do you remember doubling a one-level overcall and inflicting a substantial penalty on him? If your answer is that you don't remember who last that happened, don't worry — most bridge players would give you exactly the same response.

On the other hand, how often have you been in this sort of predicament: Your partner has opened the bidding with one club, right-hand opponents have intervened with one spade and you hold something like:

♠ 83    ♥ KJ95    ♦ A873    ♣ J62

You would like to take some action, but nothing is appropriate. A free bid at the two-level virtually guarantees a five-card suit and is forcing, so that is ruled out. You can't bid one trump because you don't have a stopper in the enemy suit. Since you have two trumps to pass, your only choice is to reluctantly raise to two clubs and hope that you haven't missed a partial, or even game, in hearts.

About 30 years ago Alvin Roth, one of the greatest bridge players of all time, suggested a solution. Since immediate low-level penalty doubles of an overall occur so seldom, why not use the double to describe the problem hand above: a hand with 7-11 points, support for the no-bid suit and tolerance for opener's suit.

You do not even have to give up the low-level penalty double. If you have a hand where you want to penalize the opponents, you simply pass. Partner is expected to reopener with a double on all hands where he would have sat for a low-level penalty double, and you convert to penalties by passing.

This use of the double was originally called the "Spunk" double, because it was devised in the same year that the Russians orbited Sputnik. The term Negative Double is far more graphic, since it makes it clear that it is not a penalty double.

Q.—When you play the "Short Club," does a one diamond response show a heart hand? In a recent game I responded to partner's one club opening bid with a five-card diamond suit headed by the ace-king and an outside queen. We missed a game because partner insisted I should have jumped to two diamonds. —G.P., Wilmington, Del.

A.—If you have a specific agreement with partner that one diamond is an artificial, negative response, then you should have jumped to two diamonds. In all other methods, a response of one diamond is positive, showing a suit and 6 points or better. I have never understood the term "short club," so I cannot give you a comprehensive answer to your question.

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## 151 charged for violent protests in S. Korea

SEOUL (R) — State prosecutors said Monday they had charged 151 people with leading a violent protest that gutted offices of the ruling political party and forced the cancellation of a big opposition rally.

The 151 are among 319 protesters arrested after up to 10,000 people, mostly students and workers, clashed with thousands of riot police in Incheon, near Seoul, on Saturday, shouting "Down With Dictatorship" and "Go Away U.S. Imperialists."

The prosecutors said 129 were charged with violence and illegal assembly for full trial and 22 were sent to summary courts that could jail them for up to 29 days. The others will be released after admission.

Police said they were seeking a further 12 dissidents on suspicion of masterminding the protest, in which offices of President Chun Doo Hwan's Democratic Justice Party (DJP) were set ablaze along with an anti-riot police vehicle and a civilian car.

DJP executives met Monday to discuss the Incheon incident and said in a statement the party could no longer tolerate "revolutionary, violent activities by leftist forces."

They urged the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to end street rallies demanding election reforms.

But dissident leader Kim Young-Sam accused police of deliberately preventing a planned NKDP Incheon rally by firing tear gas to provoke the demonstrators and pledged that he would continue to lead a campaign to end what he called dictatorship in the country.

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## 'Kampuchea may lose its identity soon'

SYDNEY (R) — A Kampuchean guerrilla leader said Monday that his country faced the danger of losing its identity and become "another Vietnam" within three years.

Son Sam, leader of the non-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KNPLF), told reporters Hanoi had settled nearly 200,000 Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

He said the shooting broke out when his caravan encountered another campaign convoy carrying for Mercado, the news agency said.

Meanwhile one of the lawyers of former president Ferdinand Marcos said Monday Mr. Marcos would return to the Philippines to defend himself against charges being prepared by the Aquino government if he had a passport.

Rafael Recto, who returned Monday from Hawaii, where Mr. Marcos has been living since fleeing Manila in February, said he doubted the former president could cause trouble if he returned.

"He is a man who has a few friends left but he has been deposed," Mr. Recto told reporters.

"Mrs. Aquino has the 'people's power' and the military is not with him. So how can he cause trouble?" Mr. Recto said.

"My feeling of his mind is that as soon as he is given a passport, he will come back to the Philippines because he said he wants to come back and defend himself against the charges they have against him. He would like to come home as soon as he can."

Mr. Recto had been an anti-Marcos opposition member of the National Assembly until last August when he disassociated himself from efforts to impeach the president.

He said he was offered 500,000 pesos (\$25,000) to do the job. He also said an air force colonel was involved. Constabulary Chief Brig.-